The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. *Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s.; 10 ₩ ct. discount for payment in advance.* | VOL. XXIV. | TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1848. | No. 3585 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. *For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion*

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.

CALLING AT EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE IRON STEAM-SHIP SHAMROCK, George Gilmore, commander, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, 1st *December*, at 5, P. M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

H. R. S. N. Co's Wharf. 7261

TWOFOLD BAY, PORT PHILLIP, AND ADELAIDE.

THE STEAM SHIP JUNO, will sail for the above ports on Friday, the 17th November, 1848, at 5 o'clock, p.m.

WILLIAM DAWES, Church Hill.

November 13. 7239

FIRST VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.

THE well known Schooner ANN MARY, J. Brown, master, being detained for passengers, will not sail until Thursday, the 16th instant. Has room for about five tons of goods.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to

THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.

7662

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine new schooner OPALIA, 51 tons register, George Easton, master, now at the Commercial Wharf, will be quickly despatched, having part of her cargo engaged.

For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to

THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.

7661

FOR MORETON BAY DIRECT,

THE fine fast-sailing clipper three-masted schooner HELEN, 120 tons, Henry Chandler, commander, will sail for the above port on Thursday next.

For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodations for passengers, apply on board, or to

JACOB INDER AND CO., Agents, Inder's Wharf, Sussex-street.

7543

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE well known schooner PHŒBE, 100 tons, Captain Ebbetts, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will have her usual despatch.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street. 7633

FOR MELBOURNE,

THE clipper brigantine MINERVA, 102 tons, Birkenshaw, master, will sail positively to-morrow, being now loaded. For passage only, which is very superior, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

THOMAS HOVENDEN, Spring-street.

7643

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE fine Packet Brig CHRISTINA, W. H. Saunders, master, will sail for the above port on Saturday, the 18th instant.

For freight or passage, having the greater part engaged, apply to the Master, on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street.

November 14. 7639

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER, TO SAIL ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

THE favourite Packet Brig DIANA, 120 tons, having been expressly fitted for this trade, is well found with beds, linen, &c., and has most comfortable accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers; separate stern cabin for ladies. For freight or passage apply to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

Shippers by the Diana, may always rely upon this vessel not being detained for cargo, having more than half her loading ready before arrival every trip, and at Melbourne the owner's steamboat takes her direct to the wharf without detention. 7569

FOR HOBART TOWN,

WILL POSITIVELY SAIL ON SUNDAY NEXT,

THE well-known packet Brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, Commander.

This vessel will commence to take in freight to-morrow morning, and will sail as above. Her accommodations for passengers are very superior; the state rooms are fitted up with beds, bed linen, towels, &c.; there is a separate cabin for ladies replete with every comfort and convenience. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

November 14. 7632

FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE splendid clipper brig SCOUT, 200 tons burden, Thomas Joseph Cundell, commander, (late of the schooner Waterlily.) This vessel will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply at the Bon Accord Wharf, to Captain Cundell, or to

JOSEPH WILLIS, Church Hill.

7648

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE fine Adelaide trader EMMA, Captain William Osborn, now fast filling up, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

6911

FOR ADELAIDE.

THE fine fast-sailing new brig FREAK, 250 tons, T. Beckford Simpson, commander, will sail for the above port in a few days.

For freight, cabin, or steerage passage, having first-rate accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

W. S. DELOITTE, 7, Jamison-street.

This ship offers an eligible opportunity for the conveyance of horses.

November 6. 7237

FOR ADELAIDE.

THE fast-sailing first-class brig PERI, Christopher Gwatkin, commander. Nearly full cargo being engaged and ready for shipment, this vessel will have immediate dispatch. The cabin accommodations are very superior.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Gwatkin; or to

JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church-hill.

7398

FOR PORT FAIRY,

TOUCHING AT PORTLAND BAY AND WARNAMBOOL, SHOULD SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER.

THE fine fast-sailing new schooner BROTHERS, 80 tons, Captain Dockray, will sail for the above port on Friday. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board at the Circular Wharf. 7623

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

WILL HAVE QUICK DISPATCH.

THE well-known Packet Brig LOUISA, 182 tons, W. N. Millton, commander.

This vessel is now receiving cargo and will have her usual dispatch. There is a large portion of her cargo ready for shipment; her accommodations are first-rate. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf: or to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

☞ *This will be the first vessel for Auckland.*

FOR HONGKONG.

THE FINE A1 SHIP EMPEROR, 672 tons, John Henry Day, commander, will sail in a few days. Her cabin accommodation is very superior, and she carries a surgeon. For freight or passage apply to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Spring-street.

November 14. 7643

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A 1 barque AGRICOLA, 564 tons register, John Bell, commander. Is now ready to receive wool, and will sail in December. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO; Or, to

7620 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.

(FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.)

THE new frigate-bui[lt] ship WATERLOO, A 1 for thirteen years (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons), burthen per register, 1000 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, Henry Neatby (late of the Agincourt), Commander, will sail in all January next.

This fine vessel having been built and fitted up specially for a passenger ship, is replete with every convenience to ensure comfort; her great height between decks, her spacious and lofty state rooms, and her whole internal arrangements render her a most splendid conveyance for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Carries a surgeon.

For plans of cabins, or for freight and passage, apply to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Spring-street.

Sydney, November, 1848. 7249

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL IN ALL NOVEMBER.

THE fine [f]ast-sailing A1 teak-built ship BRIGHTMAN, 384 tons register, C. G. Cowley, commander. This vessel has the greater portion of her dead weight on board, and is now stowing wool. The accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers are very superior. An experienced surgeon proceeds in the vessel.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Cowley, on board; or to

CAMPBELL AND CO., Campbell's Wharf.

October 19. 6176

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque ACHILLES, 449 tons register, Robert M'Ruvie, commander. Has a portion of her dead weight on board, and will have quick despatch. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING AND CO.; or to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

November 11. 7585

FOR LONDON.

THE remarkably fast-sailing ship CHEAPSIDE, A1, 622 tons, David Lewis, commander, having the greater part of her dead weight on board, will meet with immediate dispatch.

This vessel has superior accommodations for CABIN and STEERAGE passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. Apply to the captain, on board, to

F. EBSWORTH; or

6611 J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine teak-built barque WOODLARK A1, 237 tons, John Bloomfield, Commander, has all her dead weight on board, and now ready to receive wool.

For freight or passage apply to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL, or, to

THACKER AND CO., Fort-street.

6743

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Clyde-built ship TRAFALGAR, Walter Wright, Commander, 528 tons register. Has part of her cargo already engaged, and will meet with quick dispatch.

Apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or, to

6525 ROBERT HOW AND CO.

FOR CHARTER.

THE Fine first-class ship THOMAS FIELDEN, 465 tons, Robert Huntrise, Commander, will be ready to proceed on any voyage in a few days, and is well adapted for the conveyance of Stock to New Zealand. For particulars apply to the Captain, on board; or, to

THACKER AND CO, Fort-street.

6957

FOR SALE,

THE fine fast-sailing schooner ROSETTA, 73 tons register and 90 tons burthen. This vessel was built at William's River, in 1847, is coppered and copper fastened, and well found in stores, an inventory of which can be seen on application to the undersigned, from whom particulars of price, terms, &c., can also be learnt.

HENRY MOORE, Miller's Point.

November 7. 7835

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine A1 Barque EARL GREY, 571 tons, Alexander Robertson, commander, having her dead weight ready for shipment, will be one of the early wool ships of the season.

This vessel having large cabins and great height in the 'tween decks, offers a very desirable opportunity for cabin and steerage passengers.

For freight or passage apply to

THACKER AND CO., Fort-street; or to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Spring-street.

October 25. 6555

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA, 1849.

A MEETING will be held at the Custom House Hotel, at half-past four o'clock This Day, the 14th instant, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to carry out the arrangements for the Anniversary Regatta, 1849

All parties interested are particularly requested to attend.

Custom House Hotel, November 14. 7441

SAINT PHILIP'S PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Anniversary Meeting of this Association will be held in the Infant School Room, Harrington street, on Wednesday next, at seven o'clock in the evening. The subscribers and friends are invited to be present.

THOMAS DAY, JUN., Secretary.

November 13. 7617

Auction Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place.

THE undersigned begs to inform the holders of tickets in the Equitable Plan of Partition of the Properties of the Bank of Australia, that the following gentlemen have consented to act as a Committee on behalf of the holders of tickets, to superintend the drawing of the tickets on the 1st of January next.

C. NICHOLSON, ESQ., M.C.
ROBERT LOWE, ESQ., M.C.
THE MAYOR
A. W. YOUNG, ESQ.
A. MICHIE, ESQ.
G. R. GRIFFITHS, ESQ.
ALDERMAN EGAN
COUNCILLOR LITTLE
ROBERT PORTER, ESQ.
DAVID JONES, ESQ.
MOSES JOSEPH, ESQ.
T. S. MORT, ESQ.
J. FAIRFAX, ESQ.

SAMUEL LYONS, Auctioneer.

7517

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTIES IN THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

THE undersigned will be glad to supply Tickets in the above, and begs to state for the information of his friends in the country that their rapid sale (more especially in the colonies) renders early application necessary.

THOMAS S. MORT.

Auction Rooms, George-street. 7675

DAGUERREOTYPE.

MR. J. POLACK begs to apprise the public he has received lately from London, a very superior apparatus, with all the latest improvements, and will insure to those who may favour him with their patronage, a correct likeness.

Portraits, one guinea each, including a handsome case.

Address, corner of Hunter and O'Connell streets.

October 16. 6085

TO UP-COUNTRY SETTLERS AND OTHERS.

JAMES HARRIS, late of the Bathurst road, begs to inform his up-country friends and the public generally, that he has taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Charles Bath, known by the name of the Currency Lass, George-street, Brickfield-hill, where he has laid in a heavy stock of the choicest wines and spirits, draught and bottled ale and porter. Well aired beds; coach house and stabling for twenty horses. 7635

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT.

After the experience of several seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.

Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.

481, George-street. 2503

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS EXPORTING MERCHANDISE TO NEW ZEALAND.

HYAM JOSEPH, Auctioneer and General Commission Agent, Auckland, New Zealand, begs to tender his services to merchants and others shipping goods to this market.

Mr. Joseph's long experience (seven years) of this colony, and of the most advantageous mode of effecting sales, presents considerable inducement to shippers to consign their goods to Mr. Joseph's care for sale and returns; and while every exertion will be made to accomplish a prompt disposal of the shipment, the interest of the consignee will never be lost sight of: and when it is necessary that the goods entrusted to Mr. Joseph should not be forced into the market at once, they will be well stored, and liberal advances made upon the consignment.

Mr. Joseph begs to refer to
Messrs. Rowand, M'Nab, and Co.
Charles Newton, Esq.
Samuel Lyons, Esq.
Moses Joseph, Esq. 7224

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, SHIP-OWNERS, MERCHANTS, &c.

J. K. CLEEVE, Wholesale and Retail Butcher, No. 17, Charlotte-place, will supply the Shipping with Beef and Mutton, of good quality, at 1d. per lb.

Live Stock, Compressed Hay, Corn, &c., on hand equally reasonable. 7370

REMEMBER

TO ask at your grocer's for ALLEN'S BEST CROWN SOAP and SUMMER MOULD CANDLES. 7658

SUPERIOR FRENCH HATS.

JUST received, per Achilles, a beautiful assortment of real Paris Hats, (not colonial make) consisting of broad and narrow brims, high and low crowns, all of the very finest quality, and most fashionable shapes.

Also ladies' Paris velvet nap riding hats, exceedingly light and beautiful, of the last fashion.

Likewise the most splendid lot of Gentlemen's Extra Superfine London Drab Beaver Hats, with broad and narrow brims to suit the coming season, at

UTHER'S, 274, Pitt-street.

6684

NOTICE.

BAKER'S NEW SOUTH WALES GO-A-HEAD ALMANAC FOR 1849,

IN the Press, and will be ready in a few days.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

CONTENTS:—

Pictorial Illustrations of the Month—Sperm Whaling—the Bunyip—Code of Signals.

Calendar—Law: Supreme, Courts of Requests, and Quarter Sessions—High Tide Sydney Cove for every day in the year.

The Weather—Rising and Setting of Sun—Moon's Changes—Jewish Calendar and Chronological Tables—Custom Duties and Bonded Warehouses—Banks and their discount days—Legislative and Executive Councils—Military Staff—Heads of Departments.

Boards—Medical, Immigration, Educational, Justices, and admission of Colonial Barristers,—Coaches—Steamers—Population—Hackney Carriages, with other Statistics.

HIBERNIAN PRESS, 117, KING-STREET EAST.

N.B.—Now ready, the 3rd Supplement to the Acts of Council by Thos. Callaghan, Esq.; a few copies of the 2nd edition of Charles O'Malley; 1st and 2nd volume of the "Heads of the People," with title page, index, &c. 7636

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.—Irregularities of children's teeth can be obviated by parents permitting Mr. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon Dentist, to examine the dental arch monthly. Many persons permit unqualified parties to drag out their children's teeth too early, thereby destroying the natural symmetry of the mouth, causing the crowded appearance of the second set or permanent teeth, and contorting the whole of the face of the child. Natural specimens of these teeth can be seen daily at Mr. E.'s residence, where may be obtained Mr. Emanuel's genuine relief for the tooth-ache, preventing the use of the obnoxious (oil of tar) commonly called "kreosote." This tincture is sold in bottles, with direction for use, at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Also, Soothing Syrup, for infants' teething, which, combined with medical treatment, is sure to relieve the irritation arising from cutting the milk teeth. Sold in bottles, at 2s. per bottle. Teeth cleansed and stopped with pure gold.

N.B. Mr. Emanuel wishes to inform the public that he can extract teeth with the same agility by night as by day.

☞ Observe the address, 220, Elizabeth-street North, eight doors from Hunter-street, and adjoining Mr. Wallis, builder. Lamp over door with name. 3338

THE GREATEST CURES OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A LOCAL CURE OF FITS

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Henry Whiting, Boot and Shoemaker, Red Bank, Stonequarry, February, 1847.

"Sir,—I have for many years past been troubled with the falling sickness, frequently dropping down at my work or in the street, and could get no relief from any one until I tried Holloway's Pills, and now by the use of them I am completely cured."

"To Mr. J. K. HEYDON."

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE CAN BE RECOMMENDED WITH THE GREATEST CONFIDENCE FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DISEASES:—

Ague	Jaundice
Asthma	Liver Complaints
Bilious Complaints	Lumbago
Blotches on the Skin	Piles
Bowel Complaints	Prickly Heat
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
	Sore Throats
Consumption	Scrofula or King's Evil
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Dysentery	Tic-Douloureux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female Irregularities	Turn of Life
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever causes.
Indigestion	
Inflammation	&c., &c.

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London, of most respectable Vendors of Medicines throughout the civilised world, and of

J. K. HEYDON, Wholesale Agent, For New South Wales, Port Phillip, and New Zealand.

78, King-street, Sydney.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 4625

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS!

IN consequence of SPURIOUS articles, called SEIDLITZ POWDERS, being hawked about and sold as genuine, the undersigned has been induced, at a SACRIFICE, to reduce the price of his GENUINE SEIDLITZ POWDERS to ONE SHILLING PER BOX. A single trial of which will satisfy the most SCEPTICAL of their SUPERIORITY.

Allowances made to WHOLESALE purchasers.

A. FOSS, Dispensing Chemist, &c., 313, Pitt-street North.

7510

CHEAP CLOTHING FOR CASH.

THE Undersigned, with the view of increasing his cash and diminishing his credit trade, is induced to make considerable reduction in his prices, as the brief sketch he subjoins will show. In doing so, he has endeavoured to avoid the complicated way of quoting from one price to another and *upwards*, he will confine himself to one price, for which he will warrant the materials to be of the very best quality, and flatters himself the cut and workmanship will be second to none in the colony.

To prevent misunderstanding with his old friends and patrons, (to whom he is grateful for the liberal support he has received since his recommencement in business), it is to be distinctly understood the prices quoted only apply to those who pay cash on delivery, as the old prices will be charged in all cases where they are booked.

CASH PRICES FOR CLOTHING OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY:—

	£	s.	d.
Frock coat, any colour	3	5	0
Dress coat, any colour	3	0	0
Shooting coats, English or colonial tweed	1	5	0
Black cassimere or doeskin trousers	1	7	6
Shrunk drill, white or brown ditto	0	15	0
English or colonial tweed ditto	0	14	0

On inspection, every other article of clothing will be found at the same reduced rate.

Address—

M. O'NEILL, Tailor and Clothier.

555, George-street, opposite Bridge-street, and next the Bank of Australasia. 7652

PATENT FRENCH CLOTH, FOR GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER COATS.

MESSRS. PITE and PRESTON respectfully solicit their customers in the Tailoring Department, and the public generally, to inspect the above newly invented cloth, which is so admirably adapted to the climate of this colony. The texture is beautifully fine; it is fully equal, both in appearance and durability, to the best West of England cloths, whilst a coat, when finished, is less than half the weight, and much lower in price.

7663 Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

WHITE, CREAM, AND BROWN DOUBLE SHRUNK DRILLS
PATENT FRENCH CLOTHS
WHITE AND DRAB BANG-UP CORDS
BEST WOOL-DYED CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
DOESKINS, LLAMA CLOTHS, AND TWEEDS
QUILTING AND SATIN VESTINGS, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN are especially solicited to inspect the stock of materials suitable for the *present season*, from which a suit of clothes, can at all times be made to measure, with cut, quality, and workmanship of the *first order in ten hours*.

Ladies' Riding Habits executed in the first style.

Also,

Servants' Liveries, at the usual low charges

At PITE AND PRESTON'S Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

7666

NEW AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF BONNETS.

THREE cases containing the following assortment of BONNETS, of the very latest styles, viz.:—

Pure white, in plain, Dunstable, pearl, patent twist, rice pearl, rice Rutland, and fancy
Black in Dunstable, pearl, broad plait, and chip
Tuscan in plain, fancy birdseye, twist, &c., &c.
Dunstable, plain and fancy pearl twist, &c., &c.
Girls', Infants' Bonnets,
Jenny Lind, Montpensier, and Albert Hats.

Also,—

The newest shapes, at 6s. per dozen.
Ditto ditto children's ditto, 4s. per dozen,

At PITE AND PRESTON'S, Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

7665

JUST OPENED,

SUPERIOR 36-inch shirting calicos
Ditto ditto longcloths
Ditto fine India ditto
Ditto Wigan and domestic calicos
Ditto 8-4 and 10-4 bleached sheetings
Ditto 36 to 72 inch unbleached calicos
32 and 36 inch stout Scotch twill shirtings
Navy blue and Hoyle's prints
New style fancy plate prints
Fine dressed and undressed hollands.

PITE AND PRESTON, Emporium, 263, Pitt-street

7664

JOSEPH THOMSON AND SON feel great pleasure in offering to the Ladies of Sydney a rare and most beautiful assortment of Silks, consisting of every novelty suitable for the approaching season, in—

Rich coloured and black watered ducapes
" " glace gro-de-naps, 24 inch wide
" " " checked ditto
Fancy checked washing silks
" glace striped
" gro-de-naps
Black ottoman silks
Rich black ducapes, 27 inch wide
" white ward black satins
" " ducapes
" black and coloured satinetts
Black satin stripe watered ducapes
Black and coloured gro-de-naps and ducapes.

7654 266, Pitt-street.

TO SHIPPERS TO NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE PORT PHILLIP, THE ISLANDS, AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.

J. M. ILLIDGE has on hand an extensive stock of strong and stout made Boots and Shoes for Men, Women, and Children suitable for the above parties.

Terms.—Cash.

Address J. M. ILLIDGE. 369, George-street, Opposite the Market

7294

STOCKMEN'S, SHEPHERDS', AND MINERS' STRONG BOOTS.

A LARGE stock always on hand at Illidge's Wholesale Boot and Shoe Warehouse,

369, George-street,

7295 Opposite the Market.

NOW ON SALE, AT THE SHOW ROOMS OF THOMAS WOOLLEY.

PILLAR shower baths, complete, with force pump, curtains, &c.
Portable shower baths
Slipper, Ottoman, and sponging baths
Japanned and hooped foot baths
Water carriers, toilet vases, slop pails, &c., &c.
Baths, &c., of every description, made to order on the shortest notice

430 and 432, George-street. 7650

SPERM OIL.

30 TUNS SPERM OIL, for sale by S. WILKINSON, JUN., Macquarie-place.

7580

WALTHALL'S COLONIAL NEGRO-HEAD.

THE only lot of the above in Sydney, just received from the manufactory, and on sale at

DIXSON'S TOBACCO WAREHOUSE, 494, GEORGE-STREET. 7602

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

JUST LANDED.

30 CASES of Pale London Bottled Sherry, an excellent dinner wine, price 18s. per dozen by the single case.

LONDON BOTTLED PORT from 18s. upwards.

CHAMPAGNE in pints and quarts, HOCK, CLARET, SAUTERNE, &c.

BRANDY in hogsheads, RUM in ditto GIN in cases, WHISKEY in quarter casks.

ALE and STOUT in pints and quarts.

OLD TOM in one dozen cases, CHERRY BRANDY in ditto, GOLDEN WATER in ditto. On sale at

I. O. GLANHAM'S, 561, George-street, Next to Mr. S. Lyons.

Cash prices on delivery. 7265

FRENCH AND RHENISH WINES.

THE undersigned has on sale, from Messrs. Veuve Delbos et Fils, Bordeaux, the following Wines, all which are of very superior quality,—even in England few being used which surpass them

Claret, St. Estéphe	Vintage	1834
Pauillac, Médoc		1831
Ditto, Superieur		1831
Grand Vin Lafite		1840
Sauterne, Haut Sauterne, in stoppered bottles		1895
Haut Bommes		1825
Grand Vin Sauterne		1802
Ditto		1834
Hermitage, Grand Vin, Blanc		1825

JOSEPH S. WILLIS, 9, Church Hill

6622

WARDELL AND CO'S, VERY SUPERIOR WINES.

PORT in hogsheads, quarter casks, and three dozen cases

Sherry in hogsheads, quarter casks, and three dozen cases

Also,

Madeira, port, and sherry, of other choice brands.

WILLIAM C. BOTTS, Wharf, Darling Harbour.

4429

BRAIDWOOD HAMS AND BACON.

RECEIVED by the undersigned, a prime lot of the above (equal to English), which he is selling at a low price for Cash.

Also,

Wollongong butter, best brands, received twice a week, 10d. per pound.

P. J. CREAGH, 296, Pitt-street, Near King-street.

7659

TO FAMILIES.

FAMILIES will effect a great saving by buying their Boots and Shoes at Illidge's Boot and Shoe Depôt, 369, George-street, opposite the Market. 7293

THE undersigned has now open and on view, a supply of "Clapshaw's" Cricket Bats, consisting of

Best spring handle match bats
" dovetail ditto ditto
" plain ditto ditto
" match stumps, in sets

Also,

A few "Duke's" celebrated match balls, all at reduced prices.

THOMAS WOOLLEY, 430 and 432, George-street, Iron Yard, King-street.

7651

TEAS.

CONGOU, chests, half chests and boxes
Souchong, chests and boxes
Oulong, half chests
Flowery Pekoe, boxes
Caper, boxes
Gunpowder, half chests and boxes
Imperial, half chests and boxes
Hyson, boxes
Young hyson, half chests
Twankay, half chests and boxes
Present teas, ornamental boxes
Hysonskin, chests, half chests, and quarter chests

Also,

China preserves in 4 and 6 jar boxes

WILLIAM C. BOTTS, Wharf, Darling Harbour.

4430

CORKS.—Extra fine VELVET CORKS
Fine Velvet Corks
Common Wine Corks.
In boxes, bags, or by the gross.

S PEEK AND CO., Importers and Dealers.

7628

THE undersigned having purchased a large stock of Wines, Beers, Brandy, &c., &c., at the lowest market rates, can serve his customers with pleasure and himself with profit.

Shipping Depôt, Lower George-street, nearly opposite the old-established house of Mitchell and Co.

7653 S. ELLIOTT.

BEER CORKS, EX VOLUNTEER.

JUST RECEIVED, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned, a few bales of Beer Corks.

WILLIAM WALKER AND CO., Fort-street.

7645

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Marsala wine, Wood's brand
Fine old East India Madeira
Champagne
Woolpacks, 9½ lbs.
Window glass
Oilman's stores
Brushware

WILLIAM WALKER AND CO., Fort-street.

7646

PURE SAXON RAMS.

FOR SALE, at Loowee, District of Mudgee.

	£	s.	d.
1st Class	2	0	0
2nd ditto	1	10	0
3rd ditto	1	0	0

JAMES WALKER, Wallerowang; or WM. WALKER AND CO., Sydney.

Sydney, November 2. 7019

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

THE undersigned has generally for sale, and is authorised to purchase Shares of every description, at market rates.

NOW OFFERED,

20 Shares,	£500,	stock	Union Bank
20 "	500,	"	Commercial Bank
20 "	1000,	"	Bank of New South Wales
50 "	300,	"	Gas Light Company.

Debentures, Mortgages, Bank of Australia Tickets, &c.

W. BARTON, 555, George-street,

7634 Adjoining the Bank of Australasia.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a buyer of the above.

ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street.

6942

E. D. is requested to answer E. G.'s letters of the 14th ultimo, and 4th inst. to prevent what is therein proposed.

November 13. 1848. 7622

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL, BOTANY BAY.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for the above establishment, may be left with, and every information relative thereto be obtained of

W. BEAUMONT, Builder, 221, Castlereagh-street

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Thomas Perkins and Co. are requested to pay their accounts without delay to Messrs. Lark and Bennett, 467, George-street

All accounts not paid by the 15th November next will be handed over to a solicitor for recovery.

THOMAS PERKINS. p.p. C. PERKINS.

Balmain, October 28. 6712

FREIGHT TO AUCKLAND.

WANTED, freight for from 150 to 200 tons of dead weight for Auckland, New Zealand. For particulars apply at the Office of

JOHN TAYLOR, 9, Church Hill.

November 11 7561

WANTED, within ten minutes' walk of the Supreme Court, a small house or cottage, clean and in good repair, containing five rooms and kitchen, with yard and water, at a moderate rent. Address G. S., care of Thos. Taylor, Australian Grocery Warehouse, King-street East. 7629

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED, by the undersigned, a respectable youth, who has received a Latin education, as an Apprentice to the business of a Chemist and Druggist. No premium is required.

C. M. PENNY, 558, George-street

7384

TO FEMALE SERVANTS.

FEMALE SERVANTS of good character can at all times obtain situations, commensurate to their abilities, and at the current rates of wages, upon application to

Mr. J. F. JOHNSON, At the Old Established Office, 319, Castlereagh-street

7621

WANTED, a Wet Nurse. Apply to Mr. ARTHUR A'BECKETT, 351, Castlereagh-street North, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A.M. 7613

WANTED, a female servant, to do plain cooking and make herself generally useful. Apply before 10, or between 2 and 4, to Mrs. DALRYMPLE, 236, Elizabeth-street North. 7630

WANTED, a married couple as house servants for a family in the country. Respectable references will be required and good wages given. Apply to Mr. JOHN LITTLE, 139, George-street. 7637

WANTED, in a small family where there are no children, and another servant kept, a Female Cook, who would not object to assist in the laundry. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 7657

WANTED, a Female Servant, as Cook. Apply to Mrs. KNOX, Darlinghurst.

November 13. 7624

WANTED, a man and his wife, as House Servants. Apply to Mr. M'CULLOCH, No. 219, Elizabeth-street. 7612

WANTED, a Man Servant, who can wait at table and be generally useful. Apply to Doctor FULLERTON, 65, Pitt-street, Sydney. 7646

WANTED, an active man, as cook and house servant, in a family a few miles from Sydney: wages, for a competent person, £25 per annum. Apply to Mr. AGARS, Kent-street. 7625

WANTED, to proceed to a station near Yass, a respectable married couple. The woman to act as cook and house servant, the man to do out door work.

Apply to Mr. LAMB, Spencer Lodge, Miller's Point.

October 13. 7619

SAWYERS WANTED.

WANTED, three pairs of good sawyers, to proceed to the country. Apply this morning, from ten till twelve o'clock, to the undersigned, at Mr. Webb's office, Union Wharf.

A. COHEN.

November 14. 7627

FARM SERVANTS.—Wanted, four men as farm labourers. Apply between 9 and 10 A.M., at

GEORGE CHISHOLM'S, 253, Pitt-street.

7656

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE advertiser, a respectable young man, wishes to obtain a situation as Clerk. Address A. B. C., *Herald* Office 7647

A RESPECTABLE invalid (male or female) can be accommodated with board and lodging in a small cottage at the Glebe. Terms very moderate. There are no children and no other lodgers. For address apply to Mrs. WILLIAMS, 3, College-buildings, Jamison-street. 7660

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with or without board, to let, in a private family, for one or two gentlemen, or a lady, with chaise house and stabling, if required, in a very healthy situation, five miles from Sydney. A coach passes three times a day. Direct, post-paid, to W. W., *Herald* Office. 7626

PUBLIC-HOUSE TO LET.

TO LET, a House, which has been established upwards of fifteen years. The situation of which its equal cannot be met with, it being a corner one, and in the most leading street in Sydney. An inventory and a nominal valuation has been put upon the bar fittings, beer engine, spirit fountain, &c., &c., which far exceeds the sum required from the party taking it (which is £100), so advantageous an opportunity is rarely to be met with. To save trouble any person desirous of taking it, and having the money required at command are requested in the first instance to apply by letter post-paid to A. B., at the *Herald* Office, giving their name and address, when an interview to inspect the premises, and give every other information will be made. 7638

HOUSE TO LET.

THAT commodious residence, in Jamison-street, known as No. 2 of the Australian College Buildings, recently occupied by Miss Grey. Apply to Mr. D. M'PHERSON, opposite. 5422

TO LET, the House and Shop in George street North, No. 601, formerly occupied by Mr. Bishop, druggist. Apply to TUCKER, LINGARD, AND Co., No. 421, George-street. 7644

TO LET, with immediate possession, the house and premises in the rear of Reiby House, Macquarie-place. Apply to Mr. S. HEBBLEWHITE, near the Post-office; or Mrs. REIBY, Newtown. 7076

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, Two Houses, in Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank, late the *Fitz Roy Hotel*; one House in George street, lately occupied by Price and Staddon, opposite the Bank of Australasia;

AND,

One House in George-street, opposite the Cathedral, lately occupied by Mr. Philip Hart as a General Store.

Enquire at the Office of

JAMES SIMMONS, Hunter-street.

7082

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the house in Castlereagh street, lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Bodenham. Apply at the Bank of New South Wales.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a commodious residence situate in William-street, Woolloomooloo, and near the Museum and Race Course. The house contains drawing room, dining room, and parlour, with spacious hall, seven bed rooms, kitchen, and pantry, a well enclosed yard, excellent water, small garden, and spacious balconies back and front, and commanding an extensive view of the bay.

Application to be made to Mr. DOWNY, architect, William-street; or to Mr. MARTIN, Rose Bay Hotel, Lower South Head Road. 7618

TO LET, Cleveland House and Grounds, Elizabeth-street south, at present in the occupation of John Tooth, Esq.

Also,

Grono Park, a very desirable estate on the Hawkesbury, comprising about 300 acres, at present in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Grono; and several country properties at a nominal rental. Apply to Mr. JAMES COOPER, Engehurst; or No. 5, Park-street, Sydney. 7615

TO LET, the house at the Glebe lately occupied by Mr. Woolley, with or without the upper garden. Rent moderate. Apply to T. WOOLLEY, Office, George-street.

November 1 6977

SALES BY AUCTION.

HUNT'S PORT WINE, EX FANNY. WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. MORT

WILL SELL by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, At 12 o'clock.

◇ One pipe, Two hogsheads, 15 Quarter casks } Hunt's Port wine, ex Fanny.

Terms at sale. 7673

WOOL.

TO WOOLGROWERS, FELLMONGERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON Intends Selling EVERY WEDNESDAY, At 12 o'clock, At his Sale Yard, Pitt-street,

WOOL, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, and all kinds of COLONIAL PRODUCE, for which he is prepared to make CASH ADVANCES. 6686

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

November 13.—Emma, brig, 139 tons, Captain Pockley, from Hobart Town the 4th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. P. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. Bourne, Miss Bourne, Mr. Atkins, Mr. H. Ferris, Mr. R. Brookes, and Mr. John Donnelly.

November 13.—Scout, brig, 95 tons, Captain Cundell, from Adelaide 5th instant. Passengers—Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Gribble and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Polkinghorne and two children, Messrs. O'Hara, Ray, and Donohough.

November 13.—Globe, barque, 332 tons, Captain Liddell, from Leith the 24th June, and Port Phillip the 8th instant. Passengers Mr. Young, Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. and Miss Bigge, and Miss Kyle.

November 13.—Volunteer, barque, 250 tons, Captain Humphrey, from London, having left the Downs on the 1st July. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Frear, and Mr. Cherrington.

November 13.—Lawrence, barque, 276 tons, Captain Salmon, from Manila the 20th August. Passenger—Mrs. Salmon.

November 13.—General Hewitt, ship, 961 tons, Captain Gatenby, from Plymouth the 12th August, with immigrants. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Pickering, Mr. G. Rees, Mr. Sparrow, Mr. Boxwell, Mr. Thelwall, Mr. Matterson, Dr. and Mrs. Harrison.

DEPARTURE.

November 13.—Calypso, brig, 105 tons, Captain Lown, for Port Nicholson. Passengers - Mr. M'Donald, Miss Collins, Miss Bishop, and Mr. A. Gell.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Castle Eden, for Ceylon and Bombay; Charlotte Jane, for Hongkong; Sarah Trotman, for Shanghai; Glen Huntley, for Otago; Ganges, for Hokianga.

CLEARANCE.

November 13.—Glen Huntley, ship, 505 tons, Captain Barr, for Port Otago. Passengers—Dr. J. T. Smith, Mr. J. J. Peacock, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Ferris, Messrs. Davis, W. Liggo, W. Wright, and J. Wilkie.

IMPORTS.

November 13.—Emma, brig, 139 tons, Captain Pockley, from Adelaide: 110 bags pollard, 5 casks peas, W. Dean; 1 box apparel, Schooler; 2 cases cottons, order.

November 13.—Scout, brig, 95 tons, Captain Cundell, from Adelaide: 8 barrels rosin, 2 caroteels currents, George Thorne and Co.; 9 hogsheads rum, 256 bags lead ore, 60 tons copper ore, order.

November 13.—Globe, barque, 332 tons, Captain Liddell, from Leith via Port Phillip: 1 box apparel, Mrs. Jennoth; 10 hogsheads ale, J. M'Mellan; 10 casks whiskey, Longmore; 54 casks ale, 1 copying press, George Small; 2 mill stones, 18 casks carbonate soda, Smith and Campbell; 1 box apparel, C. H. Symonds; 21 coils cordage, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 9 casks whiskey, Brown and Co.; 9 casks whiskey, R. S. Wild; 1 box apparel, W. Grieve; 1 box books, W. Stenhouse; 1 box apparel, G. Wilson; 1 box apparel, W. Benson; 1 box millinery, 21 casks glass, Gilchrist and Alexander; 1 crate earthenware, J. M'Vitie; 1 parcel apparel, Mrs. Bogle; 2 boxes apparel, H. M. Cockburn; 1 box apparel, G. Thompson; 2 boxes apparel, A. Brown; 3 cases French wine, 11 casks Spanish wine, 1 cask Portugal wine, 241 casks bottled ale, 5 casks port wine, 1 box apparel, 1 box paper, 3 bales canvas, Order.

November 13.—Lawrence, barque, 276 tons, Captain Salmon, from Manila: 7280 bags sugar, 232 bags coffee, 2 cases hats, 1 case merchandise, Brown and Co.; 20 tons sapanwood, Captain Salmon; 3 cases cigars, P. N. Russell; 10 cases hats, Order.

EXPORTS.

November 13.—Calypso, brig, 105 tons, Captain Lown, for Port Nicholson; 53 tierces 17 cases 6 kegs 3 serons 10 packages and 2 baskets tobacco, 12 cases cigars, 1 quarter and 2 quarter casks sweet gin, 1 quarter-cask white spirit, 1 quarter-cask 8 hogsheads 14 half-cases and 49 cases Geneva, 1 hogshead arrack, 6 hogsheads 2 quarter-casks and 53 cases brandy, 4 puncheons and 3 hogsheads rum, 25 bags coffee, 4 chests and 4 half-chests tea, 100 bags salt, 4 hogsheads and 10 casks ale, 4 hogsheads and 10 casks porter, 200 bags maize, 335 bags sugar, 30 bags rice, 1 box candles H. Fisher; 10 pieces lead piping, 1 case hardware, 7 bags and 1 cask arrowroot, 2 butts limejuice, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 18 bags barley, James Booth; 1 iron boiler, 1 bullock dray, J. S. Willis: 2 cases drapery, 1 bale carpeting, 1 case crockery, 1 case lamps, 20 boxes soap, W. Christian; 1 case boots and shoes, R. T. Ford; 40 boxes soap, T. Buckland; 31 boxes pipes, 10 bags pearl barley, 5 bags oatmeal, George Small: 9 casks fruit, 2 casks honey, H. J. Yarrow; 1 bale canvas, 1 bale woolpacks, 3 cases cotton, J. J. Peacock; 3 casks and 1 case oilman's stores, Chapman and Co.; 1 case saddlery, R. Binnie.

November 13.—Glen Huntley, ship, 505 tons, Captain Barr, for Port Phillip; 5 chests tea, 2 cases cottons, 1 bale blankets, 2 bundles tinware, 1 box bonnets, 15 boxes pipes, 1300 sheep, 150 head of cattle, 7 mares, J. J. Peacock.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For London.—By the Seringapatam, to-morrow evening, at six.

For Port Phillip and Adelaide.—By the steamer Juno, on Friday next, at three p.m.

The General Hewitt.—This ship has made an excellent passage of ninety-two days from Plymouth, being the quickest of the season. During one week in the month of September, she ran a distance of 1849 miles, thus averaging 264 miles per day, or eleven miles an hour for the whole seven days; during the month of October her average rate of sailing was 220 miles per day. She brings to the colony three hundred and thirty-four immigrants, principally English, of whom fifty-six are married couples, sixty-two single men, sixty-two single women, thirty-seven boys and forty-three girls from one to fourteen years of age, and fourteen infants. Four births occurred on the voyage, but no deaths, and the whole of the immigrants appear in excellent health. Great credit is due to the Captain, Surgeon-Superintendent, and Officers of the ship, for the cleanly and orderly state in which she has arrived in port. The only vessel spoken by the General Hewitt on her passage was the Achilles, in lat. 4° 37' N., longitude 14° W., from London, bound, for Port Phillip, having sailed in June. A large ship, supposed to be a man-of-war, showing English colours, and standing to the southward, was passed by her on Sunday last.

English Shipping.—The Simon Taylor was to sail for Twofold Bay on the 4th, and the Bermondsey, for the same port, on the 20th August, both with emigrants. The Elizabeth Buckham, for Launceston, the Penyard Park, for Sydney, and the Vixen, for Port Phillip, sailed from Deal 30th July. The Ratcliffe, for Hobart Town, sailed from Portsmouth 29th July. The Jane Frances, from Launceston, was off Falmouth 29th July. The Thomas Lowry was to sail for Adelaide and Port Phillip in September. The Duke of Richmond, and Alert (P.O.P. for April), from Sydney, arrived in the Downs 8th August. A ship, in addition to the Artemisia, was laid on for Moreton Bay, with emigrants.

The cargo of the Volunteer consists of 35 hogsheads brandy, 40 casks 4 hogsheads and 2 puncheons rum, 50 cans linseed oil, 30 cans boiled oil, 75 tons white salt, 15 tons rock salt, 20 casks turpentine, 300 cases Geneva, 3 half-tierces and 2 kegs tobacco, 2 cases perfumed spirits, 277 staves, 6 tierces refined sugar, 19 quarter-casks Portugal wine, 22 boxes and 1 cask prunes, 50 barrels and 11 caroteels currants, 34 bales corks, 5 bales woolpacks, 20 bales bags, 23 bales sacking, 2 hogsheads nuts, 6 boxes and 1 bale almonds, 2 hogsheads and 13 bundles figs, 30 boxes 10 baskets and 10 bundles raisins, and 387 packages British goods.

The barque William, hence, arrived at Hobart Town on the 1st instant. The brig Sarah, hence, arrived at Launceston on the 27th ultimo, and was to sail again for Sydney on the 5th instant. The brigs City of Sydney and Dauntless, for Adelaide, Essington and Julia Percy, for Portland Bay, and schooner Marys, for New Zealand, all sailed from Launceston on the 1st instant.

The schooner Rainbow was to sail from Adelaide for Sydney on the 8th instant, and the barque Winscales about the 24th instant.

The Scout and Emma report having passed a large frigate-built ship off Twofold Bay on Saturday last, apparently hove-to. On Tuesday last the Scout spoke the barque Tenasserim, off Cape Otway, from Launceston the 2nd instant, bound for the Mauritius, and on Thursday last passed a barque off the Promontory, bound to the westward, supposed to be the Jane, hence for Adelaide.

The Lawrence reports having spoken on the 20th October, off Cape Lewin, the brig Maggie, from Swan River, bound for Sydney. There were no vessels loading at Manila for this port when the Lawrence sailed.

A fine new schooner of 135 tons builder's measurement arrived in harbour yesterday from Ulladulla, having been built there by Mr. Warden, and disposed of by him to Captain Tinley, of this port. Her dimensions are 63 feet keel, 76 feet overall, 21 feet breadth of beam, and 10 feet 5 inches depth of hold. She is a substantially built vessel, is copper fastened, and said to sail remarkably well. It is intended, we believe, to place her in the Sydney and New Zealand trade.

The American ship Robert Pulsford, which was to have sailed for Auckland and the United States this day, has been detained to take on board the oil lately imported by the American whaler George Champlin.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, November 14,

Will be presented Auber's Opera in three Acts entitled FRA DIAVOLO; or, THE BRIGAND OF TERRAGINA. Fra Diavolo, Mr. F. Howson; Lorenzo, Mr. J. Howson; Zerlina, Mrs. Guerin; Lady Allcash, Madame Carandini. The Plough, by Misses E. and F. Griffiths. Comic Duet. "The Ballad Singers' Medley," Mrs. Guerin and Mr. F. Howson. Comic Song, "Dr. Brown," by Mr. Hydes. New Comic Song, Mr. Rogers. The celebrated Redowa Polka, by Signor Carandini and Miss Hart. To conclude with the popular Farce, entitled, A DAY WELL SPENT. Mizzle, Mr. F. Howson; Cutaway, Mr. Arabin; Miss Harriet Cotton, Mrs. Ximenes; Mrs. Stitchley, Mrs. Gibbs; Miss Brown, Mrs. Guerin.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1848.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

Highly Important News!

SUPPRESSION OF THE IRISH REBELLION.

By the arrival of the General Hewitt, we have English papers to the 10th of August.

The attempt at an insurrection in Ireland had taken place. The standard of revolt was hoisted by Mr. W. S. O'Brien, at Sleivenamon, and a gathering took place. We have no papers giving an account of the actual collision between the troops and the insurgents, but there was very little bloodshed before the rebels gave way. The leaders were pursued through the country, and most of them had been captured, and were committed to take their trials for high treason. It was evident from the beginning, that even that portion of the people who were inclined for revolt, had no confidence in those who had taken the office of leaders upon themselves.

The revolt had caused very little sensation in England, and had had no effect upon trade, which continued to improve.

There was a slight improvement in the price of wool.

A motion in favour of vote by ballot was carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 86 to 81.

In France all was quiet. An application had been made by the Italians for assistance, which was met by an offer of joining England as mediators between Austria and Italy.

A prospectus of an Australian Railway Company had been issued in England.

We shall publish an Extra Sheet, giving further intelligence, at 1 o'clock to-day.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Times, August 10.

Wednesday Evening.

The English funds have not experienced much alteration, and the transactions throughout the day have been chiefly in connexion with the arrangement of the account. The first quotation of Consols was 86¾ to ⅞, and after advancing to 86⅞ they closed at 86½ to ⅝. For the 7th of September the last price was 86⅝ to ¾. Bank Stock closed 197 to 199; Reduced Three per Cents., 86⅛ to ¼; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 87⅞; Long Annuities, 8⅞; India Stock, 240 to 244; India Bonds, 30s. to 33s. premium; and Exchequer-bills, March, 36s. to 40s.; June, 33s. to 37s. premium.

There was not much business transacted in the foreign stock market, and prices continue to decline. Mexican was done at 16⅞ and ¾ for money; and the other transactions comprised Brazilian at 71 and 70; Chilian, at 85½; Spanish Five per Cents., at 11½; Passive at 2¾; the Three per Cents., at 21½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., at 43¾; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, at 68½ and 69.

ARREST OF SMITH O'BRIEN.

(From the Times Correspondent, August 8.)

Thurles, Tuesday Morning.—There are some particulars incidental to the capture of Smith O'Brien here on Saturday night which will be read with interest by the public. The orders of General Macdonald for the preparation of a special train to take the prisoner at once to Dublin were conveyed to the railway station by Captain Mackenzie. That officer on arriving there found the only engine in reserve puffing away and on the point of starting for some other portion of the line. He immediately went up to the driver and told him that General Macdonald's commands were that he should remain, and take a special train up to Dublin. The driver refused to obey, stating that he would not take his orders from such a quarter, whereupon Captain Mackenzie quietly pulled out a pistol, and told the man that if he did not at once do as he was ordered, he would blow his brains out. This had an immediate effect, and the engine was retained for the purpose for which it was wanted. Had it not been for this firmness, Smith O'Brien must have remained in Thurles that night, and next day, by the pulling up of the rails or otherwise, his transmission to Dublin might have been difficult or impossible. As a proof of this I may mention that one of the Sunday trains between this and Tipperary ran against a huge block of stone, which had been placed on the line during the night, and which did considerable damage to the engine.

(FROM THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.)

(From the Dublin Pilot, August 7.)

At 4 o'clock yesterday, warrants were sent from the Castle to the Governor of Newgate, fully committing Messrs. Brennan and Meaney, and Dr. West, for high treason.

Immediately upon the arrival of the new warrants the parties were conducted to the office of the prison, and there, in the presence of Sir Edward Stanley, Mr. Smythe, the Governor, and others, informed of their import. Mr. Meaney is charged with having combined, conspired, confederated, and agreed with R. J. Verner, and divers other persons, to levy war against her Majesty, and deprive her of her just style, right, and title of Queen of these realms. The charges against Mr. Brennan and Dr. West are in the same terms, but omitting the name of "Richard J. Verner" in the warrants.

It is thought that the Crown will endeavour to sustain the charge of conspiracy, by giving proof of the proceedings at a meeting of the presidents of the clubs, held here upwards of a fortnight since, when Mr. S. O'Brien proposed a series of resolutions, which were signed by Messrs. Meaney, Brennan, and West, in their capacity of Presidents, and that their writings in such capacity, and the recent acts of Smith O'Brien in the south, will be proved as overt acts in common against all the parties.

The Mr. Vernon alluded to is a brother-in-law of John Mitchel.

At 6 o'clock a full committal was also forwarded against Dr. M'Carron, of New York, for high treason.

It is supposed that a special commission will be issued, at the close of this month, for the trial of all the political offenders, except those in custody before the passing of the late Act, and application has been made to the Lord Lieutenant on the part of Messrs. Meaney, Brennan, and West, for copies of the informations, but no reply has, up to this time, been received.

This day Mr. Bergin, of New York, and Mr. Marrow, editor of the *Drogheda Argus*, have been lodged in Newgate.

THE CARBONIFEROUS FORMATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The public attention has been drawn, at intervals, to the existence and abundance of coal in New South Wales; and an idea has been adopted by some of the community, that the colony *is*, in that respect, so prolific, that land containing it is not on that account particularly valuable. In one instance, it has been alleged, that a considerable estate, known to be full of this mineral, was not deemed worthy of notice as security by parties who are willing enough, in general, to obtain possession of land, or any other *property*, on advantageous terms. Others, however, think the statements which have been made respecting the carboniferous formation are exaggerated, and that there is not so great an abundance of mineral fuel in the colony as has been asserted.

The object of this notice is not to debate that question, which has already been sufficiently illustrated by the occasional observations of explorers; in the journals of Mitchell, Sturt, Leichhardt, King, Stokes, and Jukes, and in contributions to the Geological Society of England and to the Tasmanian Society. But especially, in the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales in 1847, an inquiry was instituted into the details of the question; full extracts from the evidence relating to which were published afterwards in the columns of the *Herald*.

The particular object now in view, is not to revise that evidence, but to place before the general reader some further information connected with the subject, so far as relates to a portion of the evidence of one of the witnesses, examined by the Committee; and this because, independent of any satisfaction arising from confirmation of an opinion from without, there are other reasons which may make an abstract of fresh matter acceptable to some, who take a wider view of the question than that opened by commercial relations. There must be many, who caring little or nothing for coal beyond its culinary use, are still interested in any clear development of the physical age and conditions of this great country.

In the answer to the 8th question put by the Coal Inquiry Committee to the Rev. W. B. Clarke, occur these words, alluding to certain fossils found in or under the carboniferous beds of New South Wales: "I do not mean to imply that they are on the exact horizon of the greater part of the carboniferous formation of Europe, for I believe them to be *as old as, if not older than, the lowest beds of that formation.*"

In order to test the truth of this opinion, at variance with that of some who have imagined that New South Wales is a country of recent geological age, and not one of the oldest countries of the globe, Mr. Clarke sent home to England a collection amounting to more than four thousand specimens of rocks and fossils, of which the zoological remains were collected by himself, and the botanical partly by himself, and partly by the Rev. C. P. N. Wilton. These specimens were transmitted to the Rev. A. Sedgwick, Professor of Geology in the University of Cambridge, (in the Woodwardian Museum of which University they are now placed), and were submitted to examination and anatomical comparisons by Mr. F. M'Coy, Professor Sedgwick's assistant, and a geologist of considerable eminence.

The result of Mr. M'Coy's examination will furnish matter for the subsequent remarks; but as affirming the general truth of the opinion expressed before the Coal Inquiry Committee, the following passage from Mr. M'Coy's account may be taken as conclusive.

In the underlying rocks I have been able to determine 83 species of animal remains, of which 14 are *Zoophyta*, 3 *Crinoidea*, 4 *Crustacea*, 25 *Brachiopoda*, 24 *Lamellibranchiata*, 6 *Gasteropoda*, 4 *Pteropoda*, and 3 *Cephalopoda* (including *Bellerophon*). Of these 4 genera and 32 species are figured and described as new. Those 83 species belong to 39 genera, all of which (with the exception of the genera *Tribrachyocrinus*, *Pachydomus*, *Notomya*, and *Eurydesma*—new forms at present only known in Australia) are abundant in the carboniferous rocks of Britain, many of them not being found in any higher series, and several of them not being known in any older deposits; so that the age, even if *we only look to the genera of the fossils*, is clearly limited to the carboniferous period; but when we descend to the critical examination of species, we find so extraordinary and unexpected an amount of agreement between these beds and the similar shales, sandstones, and impure limestones *forming the base of the carboniferous system* in Ireland, that it is impossible not to believe them to be *nearly in the same parallel*, and there is equal difficulty in imagining them to be either younger or older than those deposits. Of these species, no less than eleven are believed to be positively identical, on the most careful comparison of the Australian and Irish specimens, and nine more are so closely allied that it has been found impossible to detect any difference of character, but which, either from imperfect preservation or want of sufficient specimens to display all the characters, have not been specifically identified.

Thus, then, Mr. M'Coy's examination confirms the singular fact, that the rocks of Wollongong and Black Head, Harper's Hill, Raymond Terrace, Dunvegan on the Paterson, Glendon, &c., are of the exact geological age of the lowest part of the mountain limestone of Europe; and that, at that period, this part of what is now the Pacific Ocean swarmed with the identical species which also occupied the waters of those parts of the sea now called the Atlantic and German Oceans, in which the carboniferous formation of Britain and Ireland were deposited.

So far, then, the geological examination of New South Wales has been satisfactory.

But there are some points connected with the Australian coal fields, which, though equally curious, are not so easily disposed of: and these require a more particular investigation.

The botanical casts in the coal beds of New South Wales, do not seem to justify the conclusion drawn by Mr. M'Coy, Mr. Bunbury, and Dr. Hooker, from the fossils *supposed* by those gentlemen to be *invariably* below the coal beds. They argue, that as the fossil plants have a nearer resemblance to those of the supposed coal fields of India, and of the true oolitic coal fields of Europe, therefore, though the zoological fossils lead to the inference above mentioned, the fossil flora seems to imply, that a "wide geological interval occurred between the consolidation of the fossiliferous beds which underlie the coal, and the deposition of the coal measures themselves; and that there is no real connexion between them, but that they belong to widely different geological systems, the former referable to the *base of the carboniferous system, the latter to the oolitic*, and neither showing the slightest tendency to a confusion of type." In this opinion, however, it is alleged by other geologists, Mr. M'Coy has been misled; and since it was put forth, specimens have been sent from this country to Europe, collected from the quarries near Raymond Terrace, which exhibit the zoological fossils and leaves of the Newcastle ferns in the same blocks of stone.

Here, then, there *is* confusion of the supposed types, and the most direct proof that these fossils, however apparently differing, are of the same age. M. de Strzelecki has stated a similar fact, respecting the rocks at Spring Hill, in Van Diemen's Land, belonging to the Jerusalem Coal Field, which is now known to be of the same age as that of Newcastle. Similar facts may be noticed in other parts of New South Wales, as, for instance, in the neighbourhood of Mount Wingen, and along the Page, as well as at Black Creek on the Hunter, where coal occurs below the beds charged with the peculiar fossil shells.

To occupy space here with the discussion of this point is needless. It will receive the fullest investigation elsewhere. But for the present it may suffice to say, that although the fossil flora of Australia, unlike its fossil fauna, is more near in resemblance to that of the oolitic beds of Europe, than to that of the true carboniferous rocks; there is no greater discrepancy than now exists between the vegetation of Australia and that of Europe; and it would be curious indeed if the land exhibited the traces of species identical with those of the land of ancient Europe, when it is known that no terrestrial phenomena of that kind are as ubiquitous as those phenomena which depend upon the existence of persistent oceanic temperature. It is well known, that living species abound in the waters of Port Jackson, which are more readily comparative with oolitic than with any other fossils, and that some of our living plants and animals are equally comparative with types from the oolitic flora and fauna (though no traces occur in the coal beds); but no one would presume from these facts to declare, that the present Australian era is oolitic and not recent.

Some of the plants in the Australian coal fields are more like those that now inhabit Australia than those of any other country, and the inference seems, therefore, to be that Australia *always* had, even in the most antient times, a peculiar flora, which has been modified, but not altogether changed.

The inference, then, from the discrepancy between the fossil fauna and fossil flora, is not sufficient to do away with other inferences, derived from the succession of strata, the order of deposits, and that most conclusive phenomenon exhibited in the instance of the zoological and botanical species under review in the same identical blocks of stone.

For the present, this subject will be deferred, but, after the production of the following references, those who are interested in the question may be satisfied, that whatever anomalies the Australian coalfields present, there is nothing, in fact, to contradict the conclusions deducible from the examination of the ancient fauna.

In the anniversary address of the president of the Geological Society, in February 1848, Sir H. T. de la Beche, reviewing the progress of Australian geology, recapitulates the observations of Mr. J. B. Jukes and states, respecting the points in dispute: "*As a general fact perfect conformability of the whole series and a gradual examination of their divisions into each other were observed.*" In his address, the president also refers to another paper by Mr. Jukes, who infers "that Australia became elevated above the sea so as to have been *dry land* at the close of *the oolitic period.*" "This forms," says Sir Henry, "a subject of interest for further investigations, and it will be remembered, that in his communication Mr. Beete Jukes considered the upper and lower series to graduate into each other, an opinion apparently participated in by the Rev. W. B. Clarke."

It may be said, that it is a mere matter of scientific speculation, and one in which commercial interests are not involved; but this is in some degree erroneous, for, it is believed, that the oolitic coal beds have never supplied a sufficiency of good or workable coal, whereas the Australian coal agrees in all distinguishing characteristics with the old coal of Europe, and is in too great abundance to allow any conclusions of the kind objected to to be drawn from it. Moreover, it is a characteristic, though striking fact, that the newer formations are *rare* in the southern hemisphere, and are almost altogether limited to the northern countries.

Be this as it may, the question is one of great interest to all who are concerned in the physical history of the southern hemisphere, and on their account this notice will be followed by a brief recapitulation of such of the fossil plants and minerals as have been satisfactorily determined.

ON TRAINING VINES IN THE PYRAMID FORM.

(Communicated to the Hunter River Vineyard Association.)

Some European writers dwell so forcibly on the superior advantages of training vines in what is called The Pyramid Form, that it would seem advisable to try some modification of the method in this colony.

It is true that Mr. Macarthur's extensive experience has enabled him to give a decided preference to the *dwarf standard* method of training the vine. "If the branches are so placed," he observes, "as to balance each other on the main stem, the young vine (at five years old) may be considered to have taken the most perfect form it can receive for vineyard cultivation in this climate." It is also true, that the experience of those in the colony who have given attention to the subject, has hitherto coincided with that of Mr. Macarthur, in leading, pretty generally, to the adoption of the *short spur* method of pruning the vine. Nevertheless, as among the vignerons of Europe much difference of practice has all along obtained, in the mode of pruning as well as training the vine, and as even the most experienced vinegrower in the colony can be considered in no higher light than as a mere experimenter on this subject, it is conceived that the following details relating to the training of vines in the pyramid form, taken from the Manuel du Vigneron Français, of M. Thiébaut de Berneaud, may not be unacceptable to the members of the association:—

After the ground has been thoroughly prepared with a view to the formation of a vineyard, parallel lines are drawn throughout, at the distance of eight feet and a half apart. Pegs are then driven on these lines in chessboard fashion (*en échequier*)—so that every four pegs equally distant from one another throughout the vineyard, shall form a perfect square. A hole is then dug on that side of each peg which enjoys the sunbeams longest throughout the day. The length of each hole must be fully two feet; the breadth, half the length; the depth, from eighteen to twenty-six inches, according to the nature of the soil: and the bottom must be freed from all impediments, which might interfere with the future insertion of poles in the place of the pegs. In digging the holes, the spadeful of upper soil is to be kept apart, for the sake of covering with it the roots of the plants. In Europe, this preparation of the holes is made in autumn; when from five to seven plants, which have rooted since the preceding spring, are placed in each hole—slantingly and without crowding the hole. The roots of the plants are spread carefully out without confusion, and the stocks are directed to the immediate neighbourhood of the peg. The lowest eye, next to the roots in each plant, is placed about four inches below the surface of the ground. None of the roots are cut, unless they may have been previously injured or damaged. The strongest branch in each is alone directed towards the peg. All the rest are buried as if they were roots. The holes are then filled up, and the plants so covered as to preserve the eyes of the future stocks from the risks of an European winter. The reason of laying the plants in a sloping direction (*en talus*) is to allow the roots to penetrate the soil throughout the extent of the whole, so as to derive from the soil a maximum of nourishment, and to permit the influence of the sun and atmosphere to reach them more gradually and more easily.

After the winter, and as soon as the season and favourable weather will allow, the young plants round the pegs are uncovered, and are each pruned down to a good eye. As soon as the shoots from these eyes are sufficiently long, they are tied to the peg, and only the *two best* are preserved. These two best shoots are trained all their length.

In the succeeding spring, these two branches are pruned to a single eye; or, if there should happen, through accident, to have been only one branch successful, it is pruned to two eyes; so that two main branches are still reserved for training. When these two branches have reached the length of about twenty inches, they are to be pinched off at this length, and tied. The wood, of course, becomes stronger in consequence; and they become, after the next season's pruning, permanent branches of the pyramid.

Next spring—the fourth of the vine's existence as a plant, the third season of its showing leaf—permanent poles are to be inserted in the places occupied by the pegs. The two branches are then pruned—the one to five, the other to six eyes, and are then wound spirally in the same direction round the pole—leaving about four inches clear between each spiral. The branches thus arranged are separately tied to the pole. In the course of the season, as soon as the topmost shoot from each of these branches has reached the length of about twenty inches, the two are treated in the same way as their predecessors. By stopping their extension at this length, their wood becomes stronger; and in the succeeding spring they are pruned—the one to five and the other to six eyes—and are made to continue the spiral lines of branch as before, being tied separately and securely at the same distance from one another as their parent branches, of which, respectively they now form the continuation.

The poles may be saplings, with the bark stripped off, and are to be between six and seven inches in diameter. They must be long enough to stand ten feet out of the ground. The wood ought to be of the most durable sort, and the portion sunk under ground is recommended to be besmeared with melted pitch.

It is after the fixing of the poles that the pyramidal form commences. In the fifth year of the vine's existence as a plant, while the two top shoots have been treated like their predecessors, with the view of continuing the spiral lines of branch up the pole, the other shoots are cut to three eyes and remain free from all attachment. These shoots the French call *divergens*. After the vine has this year blossomed, and as soon as the grapes are formed, the *coursons divergens* are nipped to *six* eyes, whilst the two topmost shoots are treated as before, with the view of continuing the spirals.

In the sixth year, the pyramid assumes its appropriate shape. The two topmost shoots are, as before, pruned, the one to *five* the other to *six eyes*, and are made to continue the spiral lines of branch up the pole, being permanently fixed in their respective positions. The fixing of the spirals must always take place before the bursting of the buds, in order that the buds may not undergo the risk of injury, nor the regularity of the pyramid be destroyed. The *coursons divergens* are this year cut to *four* eyes; and if any laterals have sprung from them, they are to be cut to *one* eye, or, according to their strength, to *two eyes at most*. In the course of the season, the two topmost shoots are, as before, to be pinched off at the length of about twenty inches and tied, with the view of continuing the spirals next spring.

In the autumn of the sixth year, the vines may be expected, in Europe, to bear from thirty to sixty bunches each.

During the seventh year of the vine's existence as a plant, the same process is to be continued: and in the autumn, the produce may be expected to be from fifty to 100 bunches of fruit.

During the eighth and ninth year the same process may be observed; when the spirals may be expected to have reached the summit of the pole. After this, every shoot which reaches beyond the height of the pole is to be cut off: while the *coursons divergens* are to be left a little longer than before. The pyramid is ultimately to be shaped, so that the circumference of the base shall bear to that of the summit the proportion of between 2 and 3 to 1. The extent of the circumference is determined by the nature of the ground and the ideas of the vigneron. The wood of the vine ought to be allowed to grow strong, and the pruning and nipping ought to be gradually extended, according as the *coursons divergens* become stronger. In no case must more than *two* eyes be left on the laterals. Some of the laterals, indeed, for the sake of promoting the freer circulation of air among the foliage, will require to be cut off altogether. Some of the *coursons divergens* too themselves will require to be cut off, wherever they begin to plash and be entangled.

The chief reason, why it would advisable in this climate, to try the training of vines in the pyramid form, is, with the view of ascertaining whether, in New South Wales, on a large scale, as prodigious a product would result, as is said to be procurable from it in Europe. On the authority of M. de Berneaud, two thousand pyramids, planted and managed according to the details given above, will yield a thousand hectolitres of wine per annum; which would be equivalent to twenty-two thousand imperial gallons. As, in this case, the pyramids occupy each a square of eight feet and a half side, or stand each on an area of seventy-two and a quarter square feet, 2000 pyramids would cover three and a third English acres. So that an acre of pyramids would at this rate, yield the extraordinary amount of six thousand six hundred imperial gallons per acre! Whereas, under ordinary treatment, 6000 vines, which M. de Berneaud esteems equivalent in occupancy to 2000 pyramids, are found to yield, in France, only from thirty to fifty hectolitres of wine per annum, in common years, and, in the most favourable season, not more than 100 hectolitres. If the 6000 vines occupy the same space as the 2000 pyramids, this estimate will give at the rate of from 198 to 330 imperial gallons per annum, for ordinary seasons, and not above 660 gallons in the most favourable year. If the 6000 vines be planted within two English acres, so as to be four feet apart from row to row, and 3.63 feet apart in the rows, the produce will be from 333 to 550 gallons per acre, in ordinary years, and not above 1100 gallons in the most favourable season. If the pyramids be placed only slightly more than eight (say 8·08) feet apart, so that the 2000 shall cover three English acres exactly, then the produce per acre, at the rate specified by M. de Berneaud, would be 7333 imperial gallons! Whilst, in the case of the equivalent 6000 vines, under ordinary culture, the produce in ordinary years, will be at the rate of from 220 to 366 gallons per acre, and, in the most favourable season, not more than 733 gallons.

Assuming the wine thus produced to contain only 8 per cent. of alcohol, every 1000 gallons would thus yield 80 gallons of pure spirit: so that, at this low estimate, an acre of vines, trained and managed in the pyramid fashion, will yield, according to the authority above quoted, 528 gallons of alcohol; and if planted at the distance of 8 instead of 8½ feet, as recommended by de Berneaud, may be expected to yield at the rate of 586 gallons.

At a moderate estimate, therefore, the average produce of an acre of vines, trained and managed in the manner here recommended, may be taken at 550 gallons of alcohol, per annum—a result of sufficient importance, it is conceived, to merit attention on the part of the members of the Hunter River Vineyard Association.

HENRY CARMICHAEL, M.A.

Porphyry Point, October 23.

—*Maitland Mercury*.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLONIZATION.

Report of the Committee.

At a meeting of this Society, held on the 12th of April last, its general objects as then constituted were placed on record.

It has since been thought desirable for the acting members of the Committee to render the objects of the Society both more expansive and more definite than the phraseology of the resolutions passed at the first meeting would imply. It was thought on consideration that the title which the Society has now assumed would express more clearly the objects which it was organized to promote; in order that these objects may be more fully appreciated both by ourselves and by those who may hereafter be disposed to act with us, it will perhaps be desirable briefly to re-state the existing evils which we hope to remedy, and the advantages which we hope to secure by associative action in this cause.

The existing evils which we hope to remedy are as follows:—

1. The loss and suffering, both national and individual, which have been heretofore and are now occasioned both in the colonies and in Great Britain by the disproportion of population to the area and means of employment and subsistence afforded by the various portions of the British empire. It is a remarkable fact that London and its suburbs alone contain a population outnumbering the total aggregate of British inhabitants dispersed over a colonial empire of three millions of square miles, and comprising in area one-fifth of this planet.

2. The aggravations to which at periods of stagnation in trade or failure of the ordinary means of subsistence, such normal contingencies of loss and suffering are liable, are ruinous alike to industrial enterprise in the colonies, and hazardous to social order in the British islands; which loss, as regards the colonies, is proved by the fact, that during the past year nearly a million of sheep, and three or four thousand head of cattle, will, on accurate estimates, have been boiled down for tallow in Australia, simply for want of shepherds; a want so much felt as to suggest the importation of Chinese, Coolies, and other Indian tribes, and to have caused the introduction of savages from the South Sea Islands. And as regards Great Britain and Ireland, by the fact of an expenditure during the same period of ten millions sterling, in direct alms or wages, for unproductive labour, in addition to an average and annually increasing charge of nearly seven millions in poor-rates for England and Wales alone.

3. The suffering and ruin which have been, and are, from time to time, occasioned by the casual and desultory influx into British colonies of settlers for whose labour or capital no demand or investment existed; though such labour or capital, if introduced seasonably into other colonies, would have been immediately and profitably absorbed; in proof of which, we would adduce the fact, that whereas, during the first nine months of last year, more than 250,000 souls, many of whom became burdens to the communities on whose support they were thrown, crossed the Atlantic to North America, the total number of emigrants, during the same period, to Australia, where the lowest and most indolent class were sure of wages and subsistence, fell short of 4000.

4. The sickness, misery, and loss of *life* attendant on the desultory Transatlantic Emigrations of past years, arising from the absence of medical provision in crowded and ill-ventilated ships, aggravated last year by the numbers of fever-stricken emigrants who embarked from Ireland, of whom upwards of 13,000 died at sea or in quarantine; and as a proof that the evils of desultory emigration arise from causes irrespective of what has been called the "Irish Crisis," it may be added that in 1846, 3000, and in 1836, 10,000 Transatlantic emigrants, who had in most cases suffered the loss of all but their lives, were sent back to this country. It is to be hoped that the amended Passengers' Act will provide in some measure against the recurrence of such calamities.

5. The insufficiency of a fund so fluctuating and uncertain as that arising from the disposal of colonial lands for the adequate exportation of labour to the colonies, inasmuch as the rules Commissioners, presumed to be framed on the principle of economizing their resources, and supplying those colonies which contribute to the fund with good labourers, exclude (perhaps necessarily) a large class whose emigration would be desirable not only on their own account, but on that of the colonies and the mother country.

6. The inadequacy of existing machinery for the regulation of pauper emigration is proved by the fact, that out of a total number of more than 100,000 emigrants, in ten months of last year to Canada, seventy-nine only emigrated under the rules of the Poor Law Commissioners; and even this machinery is now, by the Act 9th and 10th Vict., c. 66, rendering the poor after five years' residence irremovable, become almost, if not altogether, powerless, and of no effect.

7. The alarming ratio of increase of poor-rates throughout the United Kingdom, pressing on all, but especially the middle and lower classes, and which is fast reducing rate-payers to the rank of rate-receivers; and the impossibility, in some districts, of effectually carrying out agricultural improvements, even in assuming combined existence of capital, energy, and security of property, (as, for instance, in the case of Glenties Union, county Donegal, Ireland, which contains on an area rated at £16,000, 43,500 people), until a portion of the surplus population is removed.

8. The injustice and impolicy of our present system in respect of the advantages it secures to convicted over unconvicted emigrants, providing as it does by various institutions for training and teaching trades to the former, thereby enhancing the value of their labour, and brightening their prospects of prosperity; while the latter are thrown altogether on their own resources for success. It is submitted that this system presents strong temptations, especially to young men of the lower classes, to matriculate as felons before they graduate as colonists; that it involves increased expenditure, supplying, as it does, an indirect incentive to crime, tending to lower the moral tone of society both at home and in the colonies. The question of secondary punishment is of course foreign to the purposes of this Society; but in an enumeration of the evils and inconveniences of our present policy we could not altogether omit to notice on anomaly, the continuance of which would be inconsistent with a reformed system of colonization.

9. The waste and exhaustion of energy and talents in the cases of those who have been expensively educated for various trades and professions, which, in the present over-crowded state of all departments of art, science, politics, literature, and jurisprudence, cannot in this country be profitably pursued, but for which classes the colonies, which greatly need their civilizing influence, would afford, under a well-organized system, an honourable and remunerative career; the hopelessness, at the same time, of any extensive patrician emigration in the absence of all galling influences of religious or political restraint, unless a guarantee be afforded for a well-regulated supply of labour in the colonies at reasonable wages.

10. The aggravation of financial embarrassments at home, by an enormous colonial expenditure, amounting to upwards of three millions sterling annually, on objects which for the most part leave civilization unadvanced, and contribute little to those aids of peaceful and industrious settlements, such as churches, schools, and internal communications, in respect of which a colony may fairly look to the mother country, in its first infancy at least, for assistance and support.

Such are some of the existing evils, for the consideration, and, if possible, the remedy of which we are now associated. Our combination in a cause involving interests so momentous for our country, and in respect of which no adequate legislative provision now exists, implies no disrespect or under-estimate of the zeal and ability of those to whom this department of the public service is entrusted. The defects in the present administration of our dependencies are those not of individual statesmen, but of system. If any justification for private or associative intervention in colonial affairs were required, it might reasonably be rested on the fact that during the last thirty years of peace, they have been committed, with all their complicated interests and duties, to the unchallenged arbitration of one Minister; the average duration of whose official existence has not exceeded eighteen months; whose functions have been characterized by a high authority as involving the exercise of a "bold and irresponsible despotism."

It is obvious that the workings of a system so administered may very naturally challenge a minute, and warrant a jealous investigation. Organic changes in that system have been suggested, but these appertain not to the province of our present enquiry. We will not anticipate public opinion in regard to them. The advocates of systematic colonization cannot, however, but be encouraged at this time by the belief that considerations hitherto less palpable and obvious than at present must ere long induce, if they do not compel us to adopt a broader and more comprehensive policy in the administration of our dependencies. Our Imperial Zollverein is broken up. The mutual relations on which our colonial commerce was founded are no more.

> Und das Band der Staaten werd gehoben.
> Und die alten Formen strüzten ein!

Our fragmentary and disjointed Empire is no longer encircled by the old band—that cord of exclusive commerce which brought near, and bound together in political confederation territories which had no natural or geographical affinity. A new bond of union is now required. The enfranchisement of trade has rendered more palpably useless than before, as commercial appanages of our empire, those dependencies, the costly government of which still continues to absorb three millions sterling raised annually by the taxation of the British people.

In the systematic infusion into these dependencies, on principles, which we shall hope hereafter to detail, of a population whose regulated removal would be not only painless but profitable to ourselves, we recognise a sounder guarantee for their detention so long as their interests and our own require it, than the past or present colonial policy of Great Britain can afford.

Our present purpose, however, is to deal with the system as it now exists, and to invite the attention of the executive, the legislature, and the public generally to those modifications of which, as it appears to us, it is susceptible.

And here we must observe, that as regards those who, admitting the existence of the evils which we have recited, differ from us as to their causes and treatment, we would rather invite their co-operation than challenge their competition in this cause. We are well aware that the self-supporting powers of the British Islands and their inexhaustible industrial resources, as regards the absorption both of capital and labour, are often pleaded in abatement, if not in bar of any claims for the colonization of our more distant dependencies. It is urged that before we serve an annual transoceanic order of removal on 150,000 of our countrymen, we must exhaust, first, the resources of Salisbury Plain, and the Curragh of Kildare. To the author of such suggestions, admitting their importance, we would simply say, that as regards those portions of waste British soil susceptible of profitable cultivation, they will do well to expend their means and influence upon their improvement; at the same time we may well claim for the best soils of those colonies, however distant, within the temperate zones, which the decayed vegetation of ages has been enriching and preparing for the hand of man, as early an attention at least as the second and third-rate soils of these islands can deserve. It is not, indeed, as a temporary or prudential expedient, or as a tonic for a debilitated social system, but as an uniform national duty—a permanent and integral portion of our administration—that we claim for colonization in the ancient and noble sense of that word, a consideration which it has never yet received in the policy of our country; an element of that policy as essential, if rightly considered, to the faithful fulfilment of its functions, as the maintenance of educational establishments, the defence of the country, or the administration of justice. But we are nevertheless assured, that if the only object of Great Britain were to rid herself of burdensome responsibilities at the lightest possible rate of cost, and to accept the lowest tender which the philanthropist or the economist could offer for her relief, no schemes, whether undertaken by associations, or Government, whether speculative or benevolent, or both, which shall choose for their scene of action public undertakings at home of admitted importance, or the morasses and inferior soils of the British Islands, will ever accomplish, at lower cost, happier results than may reasonably be anticipated from a well ordered system of colonization. Even to young and half-civilized states, whose rulers the problem of over population has not yet puzzled, the command to subdue and cultivate the earth, was not given lightly or unmeaningly. To the self-interest of maturer nations, its significance is quickened by the consciousness that its fulfilment is essential to their very existence, and that its neglect must re-act penally on themselves. There are, indeed, those, who assert with a confidence which in a perfect state of society might be well founded, that the population of Great Britain is not redundant; but by virtue of an uniform, incessant, and universal application of capital, and energy, and science, to the developement of our industrial resources, thirty millions of educated and industrious people might live and thrive, and multiply, within narrower bounds than the area of the British Isles. Be it so.—Experience has, however, proved the hopelessness of the contemplated contingency, and leads us

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rather to the expectation that when all existing institutions, — correctional, educational, and spiritual, — are outgrown, the daily addition of one thousand members to the population of a country so circumstanced as our own, is rather likely to prove a source of ruin than of wealth. The present state of our gaols and workhouses, the pressure on parochial resources, aggravated by the demands of the vast and increasing nomade tribe of vagrants and casual poor, the low and sometimes ruinously depressed rates of wages and of profit, the indisposition of the luxurious and improvident, who form at all times, in all countries, a large class, to apply their resources to objects of social or national advantage, incontestibly convince us that anticipations which can only be realized in a perfect state society, when human nature is recast, cannot now at all events wisely or safely be indulged. The supply or failure of the means of clothing or subsistence afforded by the produce of our own or other countries are in the hands of God, and can never be anticipated. Over-speculation, and indolence, and ignorance, and fraud, and avarice, and irreligion, and all the various causes of the social evils and commercial disasters may perhaps in this world never be exhausted. It is for us to consider whether their consequences may not be mitigated, and whether one means at least of such mitigation may not arise in the apportionment of our population to the area and means of subsistence afforded by the various portions of our empire.

We are strongly of opinion that what are called by some writers signs of decay in this country, are less to be regarded as symptoms of national decline, than as warnings by a merciful and superintending Providence to apply a portion of that wealth and power, so signally conferred upon our nation, to the raising up in other regions of the globe, over which we have controul, communities of our own countrymen, who by being kindly and effectually assisted in transferring themselves and families to new settlements within the temperate zones, and being there fostered and protected by the unceasing care of the mother country, will rapidly become powerful States, not only able to govern and protect themselves, but bound by every tie of race, language, laws, and religion, to the British crown.

The problem we have at heart, and towards the solution of which we would subsidize the wealth and intelligence of our country, is not whether the dependencies of Great Britain shall hereafter assume the form of monarchies or aristocracies or republics—nor to secure to Great Britain the longest possible dominion over the various provinces of her empire, but to devise, carry out, and promote by all means within our power, the ripening of these provinces to the earliest and highest possible degree of commercial, social, and spiritual maturity—to secure, so far as the influences of a parent state can effect that end, their attainment of national manhood as healthy and prosperous Christian communities, and the eventual power and disposition to legislate wisely and happily for themselves. Such is, we conceive, the cardinal problem of colonial policy, in the appreciation of which, if rightly understood, the instincts and principles of the political economist and the Christian will converge, and in the solution of which the material, no less than the moral and spiritual, interests of a great country are involved. To ourselves, in a commercial point of view, our dependencies, if systematically and liberally colonized, would be more valuable as self-governed than as subject. We have learnt, and let us profit by the lesson, that to traffic with an equal is better and more profitable than to traffic with an inferior; and therefore let us place our colonies on an equality with ourselves; we know moreover, that their value as recipients of our manufactures can be but for a time; that tapes and muslins, and cotton prints and wool, and timber and molasses, are but the profitable symbols of a transitory relationship. If, then, we would fulfil the high purposes of our present national existence, we shall anticipate the decay and severence of links so perishable, and we shall bind to ourselves, while the materials for such union still survive to us, those yet unalienated provinces of our empire, whose sympathy may be our strength, but whose hatred must be our ruin, whose common name and origin and early associations forbid neutrality, by the everlasting cords of a peaceful Christian colonization.

In our periodical literature, in the daily press, in the tone of parliamentary discussions and petitions, in the expressed opinions of men of genius and of power, colonization has its advocates, and we trust that, ere long, that advocacy may bear its fruits in heartily winning to our cause not only the peasant and the mechanic,—not only those who recognize our colonies as mere receptacles of the least valuable portion of an over-crowded population, but those also whose rank, wealth, and talent, and perhaps inactive or desultory life, point them out as the appropriate representatives of the Raleighs and Calverts of other days.

But it is our conviction that the colonies must be made habitable and attractive to British capital and enterprise; that the elementary appliances of civilization must, under a well organized system, be secured to those who, if the ancient spirit of colonization is to be effectually revived and enduringly sustained, may bear with them to other lands the social blessings and ancestral associations of their native country.

Under such a system our colonies in the temperate zones might compete, as fields for aristocratic enterprise, with our presidencies in Hindostan. Unaided private enterprise has indeed hitherto declined any implication or inlistment in this great cause in the practical development of which the patronage and sympathy of all classes of the community are now seasonably invoked. We should, however, unwillingly believe that a nation which once voted twenty millions for the vindication of a principle less palpably important, and with which its material interests were rather in conflict than in coincidence, will be lukewarm or indifferent in a cause in which its pride, covetousness, and conscience are alike enlisted. On the Hebrew, the Greek, the Roman, and the Goth, the subjugation of the material world, and the education of its inhabitants, have successively devolved. The Anglo-Saxon race may, and to all appearances *will*, be the last to whom this high function may be committed in the economy of God; and "if there be any signs, however uncertain, that we are living in the latest period of the world's history, that no other races remain behind to repair what we have neglected, or to restore what we have ruined, then indeed the importance of not wasting the time still left to us, may well be called incalculable."

We submit, then, a mode of action unambitious in its aims, but practicable, we think, in its execution; and we believe it will not be suffered to fail for want of that support and co operation which such a subject should challenge at our hands. We propose to carry out our views on such a scale as our resources shall permit, so soon as a sufficient measure of support shall be guaranteed; convinced, that whatever may be the effect of advocacy by writing or speaking in such a cause, independent associative action, even on a scale limited and unpretending, is both the surest token of its reality and strength, and the most hopeful harbinger of future legislation.

The Association proposes, in furtherance of its objects, to act as follows:—

1. To collect all possible information regarding the colonies that persons might be desirous of obtaining, who may intend to carry out from this country more or less capital, and to settle themselves as colonists in any of our dependencies.

2. To communicate with Magistrates, Boards of Guardians, Clergy, and Landowners, and to *form* corresponding Associations in Australia, New Zealand, North America, the Cape of Good Hope, and other colonies which may now be, or hereafter become fields of colonization, with a view to collect and diffuse information as to the state of the home and colonial labour markets from time to time.

3. To promote, so far as the funds of the society shall avail, by direct assistance, by way of loans or otherwise, the settlement in British colonies of those classes who may, under the rules of the Commissioners, be ineligible or otherwise unable to procure passages, but whose emigration may be desirable both for themselves, the colonies, and the mother-country. With reference to the mode of charge, it is proposed that the expenses of those who may be thus assisted, be borne in proportions by the parishes and the parties interested, rateably according to the respective eligibility of the applicants; which will be, as at present, of necessity determined by the rules of the Emigration Commissioners, modified as we have good reason to believe they will be, in order to carry out so desirable an object, so as compatible with the system they pursue. These proportions of payment it is neither requisite nor indeed possible to determine at present, as they must of necessity vary according to the speciality of the several cases which may arise. We may, however, say, that *cæteris paribus*, the largest contributors will be preferred.

4. To investigate all questions relating to colonization which may be brought before the legislature and the public, and to promote, if possible, the establishment of an institution for the reception and training of colonists.

5. To promote, as far as possible, a mixed emigration of members of different trades and professions, and to provide by all means within our power not only for the material interests, but also for the Christian worship and education of those who may emigrate under the auspices of this association.

6. It is proposed that subscribers of £1 annually shall be entitled to copies of publications, and all privileges of membership—that of nominating candidates for emigration to be subject to the regulations of the committee.

All communications to be addressed

The Secretary of the Colonization Society,
4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square,
London.

For more detailed information on Emigration, the reader is referred to the following works, &c.:—

Systematic Colonization: Speech of C. Buller, Esq. Murray, 1843.
Ireland and Canada: by Sir Wilmot Horton. Murray, 1839.
Account of Petworth Emigrants. Longman, 1843.
Evidence of T. Law Hodges, Esq., M.P., on Emigration. Bain, 1833.
Plan for Emigration. Taylor, Colchester, 1848.
Brydone's Emigrants' Voyage Narrative. Effingham Wilson, 1834.
Emigration and Transportation: by Mrs. Chisholm. Ollivier, 1847.
Forsyth on Canada Crown Lands. Quebec, 1848.
Colonial Competence contrasted with Poverty at Home. Murray, 1846.
The State and National Emigration, by J. A. Jackson, Esq. Simmonds, 1847.
Mr. Boyd's Letter to Sir W. Denison. Sydney, 1847.
Reports of Lands Committee. 1847.
Reports of New Zealand, South Australia, Canada, and American Land Companies.
Reports of Colonial Church, and Propagation of the Gospel, and Church Missionary Societies.
Report of Lords' Committee and of New South Wales Legislative Council Committee.
Wilkinson's South Australia. Murray, 1848.
Westgarth's Australia Felix. Simpkin, 1848.
Captain Sturt's Travels. Boone, 1848.
Sir Thomas Mitchell's Discoveries.
Dr. Leichhardt's Travels.
Lieutenant Stokes's Travels.
Byrne's Twelve Years in the Colonies.
Voice from the Interior of Australia: by J. Sidney, Esq. Smith and Elder.
Merrivale's Lectures on Colonization.
Braim's History of New South Wales.
A System of General Emigration: by W. H. G. Kingston. Bosworth, 1848.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson and a Jury of four.

CROFTON *v.* J. T. HUGHES.

This was an action of debt, containing the common counts for work and labour, and money had and received. The defendant pleaded simply the general issue. The action was brought under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff, sometime before defendant became insolvent, in 1843, was in his employ as a general servant, sometimes acting as watchman, and sometimes in other capacities. For the services up to this time the plaintiff proved against the estate of the defendant, as a preferent creditor, and for £15 of his demand he was paid by the Court. No sooner, however, was he paid, than the defendant induced the plaintiff to lend him £10 of it. This sum was never repaid. The plaintiff still continued in the defendant's service in the same general capacity; but the defendant never paid him any wages,—which he sought by this action, from the 27th of September, 1843, to the 7th of March, 1848, at the rate of £30 per annum. The plaintiff's case was fully proved; but upon its being discovered that the declaration contained no appropriate count, under which the money lent could be recovered, the Court was asked to substitute the common count of "money lent," for the count "for money had and received." To this His Honor said he could not accede, as such an alteration would not be warranted by the statute of amendments. For the defendant it was contended that the plaintiff ought not to recover, inasmuch as that he had never hired with the defendant for wages; he was allowed through the kindness of defendant and his wife to remain on the premises until such time as he could better himself, or until such time as the defendant could get his certificate. In fact a witness was called who proved that the plaintiff had on one occasion said that he was merely stopping there for the bit of food and old clothes he might get from the defendant, and that he occasionally hired himself out as a servant, which it was said was rather inconsistent with the supposition that he was in the service of the defendant.

The Jury, however, after some little deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff, debt £69 6s.

Mr. Broadhurst appeared as counsel, and Mr. Dillon as attorney, for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lowe appeared as counsel for the defendand, and Mr. Billyard as attorney.

ROGERS *v.* OWEN.

The plaintiff's case was concluded, when the Court was adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MONDAY.

Before W. H. Kerr, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of John Grahame and Co., a first meeting was held. The following claims were proved:—The Bank of New South Wales, £109 0s. 7d.; Adolphus William Young, £10 10s.

In the estate of John Grahame, a first meeting was held, but at which no business was transacted.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of John Walker, a second meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of James Liddell, a single meeting, at noon.

NEW INSOLVENT.

William Spence Brown, of Church-street, Parramatta, Medical Practitioner. Debts—£81 12s. Assets—personal property, £23; debts due (exclusive of £477 2s. 3d. bad) £8; balance deficiency, £50 12s.—Official Assignee, Mr. John Morris.

CITY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the City Council will be holden at the Town Hall, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. By Councillor Wilshire—

Whereas the municipal franchise of this city as limited by the Act 8 Victoria, No. 14, is at variance with that essential maxim of the British Constitution, which declares, "that no British subject shall be taxed but with his own consent," and makes representation the basis and measure of legitimate taxation: Be it therefore resolved that this Council deem it just and expedient that the said franchise should be extended to a household suffrage, or, in other words, be made commensurate with liability to taxation; and that the City Solicitor be accordingly instructed to prepare an Act to amend the present Act of Incorporation, for presentation to the next session of the Legislative Council, and that the qualifications of the new franchise be simply as follows:—

1. Being a male of full age.
2. Being an occupant of rateable premises within the city for the period of one entire year immediately preceding the date of registration, and resident within not more than seven miles from the city.
3. Being certified to have paid all rates due to the Corporation in respect to the premises occupied prior to the date of registration.
4. Being duly enrolled in the Citizen List.

2. By Councillor Paton—

That the junction of Clarence and Prince streets, communicating with Crescent-street and opposite Charlotte-place, be cut down according to the section line passed by the Council 29th March, 1847.

3. By Councillor Paton—

That the kerb stones be carried along the west side of George-street, from its present termination to Essex-street, near the Old Gaol, and that the vacancy between the curb and the line of houses be filled up with rubbish.

4. By Councillor Paton—

That the north side of Bathurst-street, from Kent-street to Orr's Wharf, or to the waters of Darling Harbour, be guttered, and the street covered with a coat of good blue metal throughout.

5. By Councillor Neale—

That the following be the standing Committees of the City Council for the year ending 1st November, 1849:—

Improvement Committee: Alderman Brown, chairman; Councillors May, Moore, (Phillip Ward), Moir, Thornton, (Cook Ward), Driver, Simmons, (Bourke Ward), Hill, Wilkie, (Macquarie Ward), Lingard, Smidmore, (Brisbane Ward), Macdonald, and Paton, (Gipps Ward).

Water Committee: Alderman Allen, Chairman; Councillors Ryan, Paton, (Gipps Ward), Driver, Josephson, (Bourke Ward), Board, Smidmore, (Brisbane Ward), Neale, May, (Phillip Ward), Hyndes, Little, (Cook Ward), Titterton, and Moir, (Macquarie Ward).

Finance Committee: The Mayor, chairman; Alderman Broughton, Councillors Jenkins, Josephson, Wilkie, Thornton, and Little.

Hackney Carriage Committee: Alderman Egan, Councillors Jenkins, Titterton, M'Donald, Simmons, Lingard, and Moore.

Lighting Committee: Alderman Fisher, Chairman; Councillors Moir, Ryan, Titterton, Hyndes, Neale, and Wilshire.

By-Laws Committee: Alderman Thurlow, Chairman; Councillors Hyndes, Hill, Moore, Wilshire, Jenkins, and Board.

6. By Councillor Josephson—

That Castlereagh-street be kerbed and guttered from Hunter-street to King-street forthwith.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. To consider the report of the lighting committee on lighting a portion of the city temporarily with oil.

To consider the following matters received by the Council on the 23rd October last.

2. The report of the water committee on the subject of calling for tenders for twenty tons of iron pipes, &c.
3. The report of the water committee on the subject of opening a gateway from George-street to the fire-engine house, Police Court yard.
4. The report of the water committee on the subject of a letter from Edward Harris, fireman, &c., on the subject of his suspension from office.
5. The report of the by-laws committee on certain by-laws for regulating carters and porters.
6. The report of the improvement committee on the subject of tenders received for the centering of the stone arch proposed to be erected over the cut in Argyle-street.

To consider the following matters submitted to the Council on 30th October last.

7. The report of the water committee on their proceedings from 1st November, 1847, to 30th October, 1848.
8. The report of the improvement committee on the works performed in the city from the 1st November, 1847, to the present date.
9. The report of the improvement committee on the subject of tenders received for certain repairs required for the George-street markets.
10. The report of the improvement committee on the subject of repairing a dangerous portion of a street leading from Goulburn-street in the Sheriff's Gardens.
11. The report of the Improvement Committee on the petition of Frederick Hobbs, referred to that Committee by the Council on the 27th ultimo.
12. The Report of the Lighting Committee on the subject of a letter from the Secretary to the Gas Company.
13. To fix the salary or allowance to the Right Worshipful the Mayor for the year ending 9th November, 1849.
14. To open tenders for printing, stationery, sharpening and repairing tools, &c., for the service of the Corporation for the year 1849.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(From late Australasian Papers.)

The Bishop of Melbourne held his first confirmation on the 1st instant, and eighty-seven candidates were confirmed.—Three new counties are to be laid out in the Portland Bay district; they are to be called Dundas, Villiers, and Follet.—During the first nine months of the present year the net increase to the population of South Australia, by immigration, was 3481 souls.—A meeting was held at Launceston on the 2nd instant, at which the following resolutions were carried: "That this meeting have heard with sorrow that a despatch from Earl Grey to Sir William Denison, dated 27th April last, proposes to continue this colony a penal settlement." "That this meeting declares its firm conviction that nothing can compensate for the debasement of the colony and the expulsion of its free population."—A four-horse coach is to run between Sydney and Melbourne next year; Mr. Greene having taken the contract to carry the mail for £3500.—Mrs. Dalgarno, who has returned to Port Phillip has recommenced the delivery of teetotal lectures.—The new Wesleyan Chapel at Auckland was opened on the 21st ult.; it is described as a spacious and commodious building; it cost £1300, of which £1004 has been raised by voluntary subscriptions.—The prospectus of a journal to be published at Taranaki appears in the Auckland papers.—The cabmen at Hobart Town have struck work in consequence of a new enactment giving the fare the option of paying either by distance or time. The Bishop of Melbourne has appointed the Rev. W. Bean minister of Gipps Land.—Mr. Fox will, for the present, act as principal agent of the New Zealand Company.—The Auckland *Government Gazette* of the 13th October contains the Royal warrant authorising the use of the public seal of the General Government of the islands of New Zealand, and the public seals of the two provinces of New Ulster and New Munster, in the said islands.—Mr. Wiggins of Walkerville, an old and respected South Australian settler, committed suicide a few days since, while labouring under temporary insanity.—The tolls in Van Diemen's Land have been reduced to one penny for each horse, and one penny for each wheel.—The scarlatina has lately been very prevalent in Auckland.—The crops in Van Diemen's Land are said to have a most promising appearance.—The number of persons brought before the police of Van Diemen's Land during the year 1847 was 21,072, or 6438 free and 14,634 bond. Of these 406 were committed for trial to the superior courts, and 2302 discharged; 293 free persons and 688 prisoners were charged with felony and larceny in Hobart Town, and 62 free persons and 123 prisoners in Launceston; the number of individuals once free, now under sentence of transportation passed in the colony by the superior courts, is 621; those originally free are given at 39.—The property sold by auction in Adelaide, in the month of September, amounted to £6283.—Messrs. Were, Crane, and Tood, of Adelaide, had received a large supply of silkworm eggs, which they were distributing throughout the colony.—It was stated by the chairman (Captain Fenton), that the committee of the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land were in favour of the steam route *via* the Cape of Good Hope; but that, in the event of that route not being brought into operation, they were willing to recommend the grant of a sum of money towards establishing a communication *via* Sydney and Singapore.—The coroner held an enquiry into the causes of the late disastrous fire at Launceston, when the jury returned the following verdict: "The said house and premises were accidentally, casually, and by misfortune, burnt and destroyed; but that it is the opinion of this Jury, from the evidence adduced, that there was a slight degree of imprudence on the part of the occupier of the said premises, in leaving a lighted lamp without a glass shade, while suspended from the ceiling of the shop of the said premises, at no great distance from articles of drapery therein hanging."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, China and Earthenware.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Window Glass; at 12 o'clock, the schooner Selina, stranded in or near Keppel Bay, near Port Curtis.

Mr. Mort.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hunt's Port Wine, Lisbon, Bucellas, Carcavello, Wines; at 12 o'clock, Case Gin and Curing Salt.

Mr. E. Salamon.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Kangaroo Skins, Dairy Utensils, three-bushel Bags, Harness Blacking, Gunpowder, Castor Oil, Perfumery, Cutlery, Percussion Caps, Floorcloths, Hosiery, Saddlery, School Slates, India-rubber Bands, damaged Haberdashery, Copper Still, and Sundries.

Mr. J. Richards.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Drapery and Fancy Goods.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Miscellaneous Goods.

Mr. Armstrong.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Milch Cows, Horses, Carriage.

School of Arts.—The second lecture on the Life and Writings of Goldsmith will be delivered by Mr. W. T. Cape this evening.

Sporting Sketches.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of "Sporting Sketches, No. 1," by Mr. Johnson. The sketch is a history of the celebrated horse Jorrocks, who is the phenomenon of the sporting world in this quarter of the globe. There is a portrait of the horse, said to be a good likeness, which we have no doubt is the case, but we must confess that to our unlearned eyes all portraits of racehorses have a very strong resemblance to each other. We must however give praise to Mr. Balcombe and Mr. Carmichael for the engraving on the wrapper, both in design and execution it is exceedingly neat.

Public Zoological Garden.—A very fine tigress, which has been for some time past exhibiting in Sydney, having been purchased by the Committee of the Australian Museum, the commencement of the formation of a Zoological Garden may be said to be made.

Police Office.—The cases on the various lists yesterday were—Drunkards, 8; convicts, 4; and on the free list, 9. The whole of the business was disposed of by Captain Innes. The roster magistrates for the day, Messrs. Dawes and Fanning, were both absent. Alderman Fisher and Mr. Smart are the magistrates for to-day.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday by Mr. Ryan Brenan, at Pearce's, the Shipwrights' Arms, Balmain, touching the death of Amos Cook, late chief officer of the Canmore, whaler. The decease it may be recollected was drowned with Captain Cudlip by the upsetting of a boat in which they were sailing, off Bollar's Head, on the afternoon of yesterday week. A person of the name of Derbyshire deposed to the finding of the body of the deceased on Sunday afternoon, floating in close proximity to the spot of the accident. Mr. Cohen, of Balmain, who had observed it, detailed the particulars of its occurrence. Mr. Cohen's evidence was only a repetition of that previously given by him at the inquest on Captain Cudlip, and which appeared in last Wednesday's *Herald*. A finding of accidental death was recorded.

Forgery.—The man Quigley, a sailor belonging to the schooner Minerva, who has been in custody since Thurday last, charged with being an accessary in the passing of a forged check for £3 16s. on Mr. Eliott, of the Saracen's Head, Sussex-street, was yesterday discharged. It appears the principal in the offence has contrived as yet to evade capture.

The Commissariat Department Prisoners.—Four prisoners of the Crown named John Sutcliffe, William Lynch, James Dogherty, and Roger Moon, attached to the Transport Department of the Commissariat, were yesterday brought before the Police Office by Mr. Batman, the overseer of the Carters' Barracks, charged with drunkenness and riotous conduct on Saturday night and Sunday. In the course of Mr. Batman's evidence it transpired that the prisoners had only a few days previously come from Cockatoo Island, and that they brought from thence with them "plenty of money." They were each sentenced to fourteen days solitary confinement, and at the expiration of that period to be returned to the island.

Charge of Burglary and Robbery.—Information having been given by a person named Carmody, a servant to the late Captain Cudlip, and who is in charge of that gentleman's residence at Balmain, that on Saturday two men named Rooney and Dolan had forced open one of the windows, destroyed a looking-glass, and that a telescope was missing from the premises, Rooney was taken into custody, and was yesterday before the Police Court. The second man Dolan it seemed had contrived to escape apprehension. On the charge lodged by Carmody being detailed by the constable securing him, Rooney stated that on the night in question, he, when near the house, fell in with Carmody, who was then greatly intoxicated, and who asked him as he (Carmody) was away from the house and had locked it up, to go and see if it was secure. On going thither he found some person there whom he imagined to be in charge, and on trying one of the windows, and it opening, the glass was accidentally pushed off the table on which it had been standing and was broken in the fall. He however, denied all knowledge of the telescope. As the man Carmody, who gave Rooney into custody, was absent, the prisoner was remanded until to-day.

Publicans' Licenses.—The subjoined notice relative to applications for special and transfers of licenses has been posted at the Police Office: "Notice is hereby given, that for the future no special meetings of the qualified magistrates under the Licensing Act, will be summoned to attend this office for the consideration of applications for licenses or transfers of licenses during the year, unless on the following days viz., the first Tuesday in the months of September, December and March, and the first Monday in June in the year, always excepting it shall be made apparent to the magistrates that a *very great injustice* or material injury of a public or private nature, will be accasioned by delay in granting such applications. By order of the magistrates assembled in session on the 10th November, 1848, for the purpose of considering applications for publicans' licenses. C. Delohery, clerk of Petty Sessions."

Stealing.—A female named Mary Webster, was yesterday committed for trial for stealing a mantilla, belonging to one Margaret Lenehan. It appeared both females were neighbours and residents in the purlieus of the Blackwattle Swamp slaughter-houses. On Friday afternoon the prisoner came to the prosecutrix's house and asked for a drink of water, which being supplied with, she sat down and smoked her pipe. On the following morning the mantilla was found to be gone, and as it had been close to where the prisoner had been sitting, suspicion of its theft became attached to her, and prosecutrix, in company with Police Serjeant Robinson, proceeded to Webster's house. Webster at first stoutly denied all knowledge of the article, but subsequently said that Lenehan had given it to her to pawn for a shilling, and presently afterwards produced it. This latter statement the prisoner reiterated when before the Court, and explained that the origin of the pledge being made was, that she (Webster), a second female, and the prosecutrix were together, when three pots of ale were drank by them, and that the shilling was got to enable her accuser to pay in her turn for the third pot. A good deal of recrimination ensued between the accuser and the accused, but which was terminated by a committal. An unenviable reputation Webster had previously acquired at the Police Office, doubtless greatly inducing the course adopted.

Cask Stealing.—A man named John Bamford was yesterday brought before the Police Court, charged with stealing an ale cask belonging to Mr. Wright, of the Australian Brewery. The prisoner, it seemed, brought the cask, on Saturday forenoon, to Mr. Chapman's cooperage, in George-street, and offered it for sale. Mr. Chapman observing Mr. Wright's name on it, and having doubts as to the means by which the prisoner had acquired it, desired him to leave it and call again. In the mean time Mr. Wright was made acquainted with the circumstance and the number branded on the cask. When it was found it was one which had been sent with ale to Mrs. Green's, the Cricketers' Arms, in Pitt-street, and on Bamford's return he was given in custody. No person being in attendance from Mrs. Green's, a remand was directed until to-day.

Sale of Wines, &c.—On Wednesday, a quantity of colonial made wines, cider, and liqueurs, manufactured by Captain Swanston, were sold by Messrs. Lowes and Macmichael, when the following prices were realised:—Champagne, 40s. per dozen; sherry, 14s. 6d. ditto; cider, 14s. ditto; raspberry vinegar, 15s. ditto; liqueurs, 46s. per dozen. The quality of the champagne and liqueurs has been spoken of as peculiarly good. We trust sincerely that this is but the commencement of a large and regular supply of good wines of colonial growth.—*Hobart Town Advertiser*.

The Nile Gang.—We were not, until recently, aware of the full extent of the confessions of Powell, the blacksmith, who died at Avoca. All that has been hitherto published is, that he was privy to the murder of poor Miles Careless. He likewise confessed to having been concerned in the murder of the blacksmith at the Nile, the perpetrators of which were never brought to justice. To these crimes he added that of arson, having confessed to setting on fire the stacks of Mr. R. C. Foster, of Avoca, by which he lost upwards of three hundred pounds worth of property. The circumstances were these:—Mr. Foster lost two bars of iron, and suspecting Powell, proceeded to his place, and there found the bars cut up; he had no doubt of their being the same, but could not undertake to swear to them. He consequently withdrew his custom from Powell. To revenge this act, Powell set fire to his stacks, and admitted that he paid three visits to Mr. Foster's before he succeeded in his diabolical purpose. The last days of this wretched man convey an awful lesson. He was affected with cancer on the lip, which gradually extended down the neck and breast. Upon one occasion he went to Campbell Town to procure medicine, but could not raise money enough to pay the chemist. The man who for gain had embrued his hands in the blood of two men, committed robberies innumerable in connexion with the Nile gang, been guilty of arson, and probably nearly every offence contemplated by the law, was wandering about Campbelltown in search of a few shillings to prolong his life. Powell was brought to town to have an operation performed, and on his way passed the spot were Careless was murdered. He moaned and wept, and acted in the most frantic manner, and urged the driver to proceed; but the driver only wondered what was the matter, and it was not until the deathbed confession that the true cause became known. An operation was performed at the Colonial Hospital but ineffectually. Powell returned to Avoca, and was gradually eaten up by the disease.—*Launceston Examiner*.

We have been requested to direct particular attention to the splendid assortment of white china and flowing blue for sale by auction, this day, at Mr. J. G. Cohen's rooms. The white China costume of all nations is certainly the most splendid ever imported.—*Communicated.*

Mr. Mort's Sale of Choice Wines and Salt, ex May Queen.—We are requested by Mr. Mort to call the attention of wine and spirit merchants, publicans, storekeepers, &c., to his sale of a choice batch of wines, suitable to the approaching season, together with the remaining portion of the shipment of Hunt's port wine, ex Fanny; also 70 tons salt, ex May Queen; to take place at his Rooms, this day, at 12 o'clock.—*Communicated.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CITY STREETS AND SEWERAGE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In our last letter we endeavoured to call the attention of the City Council to the state of the streets. We then showed them from the undeniable evidence of the House of Lords that the present plan of macadamising cost in London the enormous sum of two pounds (£2) per square yard more in ten years than paving with large stones; and further that our greatest inconvenience and discomfort in the City arose from the immense quantities of ground metal which was blown about during high winds.

Many of our Councillors will perhaps think it absurd that hard stones should thus be ground to powder from the attrition of carriage wheels and horses' feet. But as there is nothing so satisfactory as ocular demonstration, let them just examine any part of the streets where there is considerable traffic, and we are perfectly certain that they will find nearly every stone has become perfectly round and smooth.

As to the ironstone gravel which is being laid on sundry streets, all that we have to say in that matter is, may Providence keep us out of such streets during a "brickfielder." How much of the said gravel remains long on the streets, and how much finds its way into the shops, warehouses, &c., and, perhaps, into the stomachs of a great portion of the population, is a question more befitting the sanitary statistics of Southwood Smith or my Lord Ashley than us. Just imagine, ye gallant City Councillors, who furnish the fair sex with your gay treats in the shape of fancy balls and so forth—a lady who has walked some distance with the thermometer at 90° during the severe heats of summer, which usually precede these storms, about to enter one of your ironstone gravel streets, when suddenly the storm begins, and the corporation *grape shot* opens on her—of course she makes a shield of her parasol, which serves so far to defend her from the enemy. It cost no doubt something considerable, but what of that, she will not loose her eyes for any consideration, and so gropes her way on until she reaches some shelter, with a dress considerably damaged, or perhaps utterly unfit ever to appear in public again, and otherwise very uncomfortable.

Having thus far traced the disease, we will now revert to our proposed cure. In treating of this we will have some difficulty, as, from the nature of our humble avocations, we have been unable to visit the Corporation quarries, in order to examine the structure and composition of the stone; and likewise to put ourselves in communication with the proprietor of the Woodstock saw mills, to ascertain the probable expense of paving the streets with timber, which we are inclined for sundry reasons to think the cheapest and best.

We would here caution any person from forming an opinion on this subject from the futile attempt in front of St. James's Church, laid down under the auspices of the Royal Engineer. The blocks there had all become displaced; either from a want of proper foundation, or from the want of lateral bearing, they have risen, and present a most irregular surface; this, too, in a place where there is comparatively little or no traffic.

The plan which we recommend was brought under our notice by an eminently scientific friend, who saw it being carried into effect in London. It is the invention of the Count de Lille, and is patented for England and France. It consists simply of six inch scantling, cut obliquely into hexagonal blocks, pinned to each other and laid down in rectangles of considerable dimensions, keyed into each other. The upper end of each block being so cut as to form with its neighbour a V groove round the head of each, in order to prevent the feet of horses from slipping; forming altogether a most complete, elegant, and scientific arrangement.

We fear to trespass further on your columns at present, and will, with your permission, finish this letter at another time, when we will furnish you with a calculation of the probable expense.

Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. W. M.

Parramatta River, November 12.

THE LAST GOULBURN MEETING.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I find by your issue of the 4th instant, that the town of Goulburn has had another meeting—when I say the town, of course I allude to the inhabitants. What a peculiar spirit seems to pervade them! They are either fighting on the side of justice, in matters of broad public interest, or standing on unflinching ground, to battle their little local rights. What was the object of this their last meeting? Simply, it would appear, to endeavour, if possible, to prescribe the limit of little tyranny. Such, I should judge to be the fact. The very pith and marrow of their petition leads to that conclusion.

With us here the right to cut firewood on Government lands is being much agitated. Of course you are aware that our worthy representative, J. B. Darvall, Esq., has taken the matter in hand, and we apprehend a favourable result. Our position, and that of the Goulburnites, appear much the same—that is, if the land which they are applying for contains the necessary article for fire use. From my remembrance, however, of the town and its neighbourhood, I think, in the haste in which it is admitted the petition was drawn up, the land, which has been asked for contains scarcely any firewood. It appears to me to be an oversight, and it is a pity, because if the Governor and Council accede to the prayer of the petition, their end it would seem would be only gained in part. Perhaps, however, they may be guided by our petition, and give up for the use of the town such Government lands as are in the neighbourhood of Goulburn for the cutting of firewood, over which the pre-emption right exercises here no control.

One speaker at the meeting, the Rev. Mr. Ross, seems very particularly to desire that the management of the lands, for the use of the town, should not be given to the magistrates, but vested in some of the inhabitants. One would think the magistrates should so far have their confidence, that the land granted would be properly managed for the good of all. The meeting, however, does not appear to think so. They do not seem to have either respect or confidence in their peace conservators.

If the great object is to keep the Towns Police Act within a certain limit, I cannot see what difference it would make whether the management were in their hands or in that of others.

The whole of the petitioners' proceedings seem as though they were instigated by the desire to keep without the pale of stretched authority. They must be very much annoyed and coerced by the stringency in which the Towns Police Act is being carried out, else why their continual reference to it? If it be so, they must consider officials are only doing their duty, never mind whether such duty were marked out for days of darkness and manacles or for a time, when nations are shovelling out their kings like peas, and righteousness is breaking the neck of tyranny.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
T—— H

Bathurst, November 6.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

NEWEST LONDON FASHIONS FOR JULY.

(From the World of Fashion.)

The Court mourning, although it has stopped for a time the gaieties of the summer season, has, in fact, been of some service in giving our modistes ample time to recruit their strength, and refresh their ideas; so that now we may look forward to a fresh accession of novelty, and will lay before our readers the information we have just obtained of the latest varieties in—

Ball Dresses, and commence by citing a robe of white or pink tulle, a double jupe, and trimmed with bouillonnés of tulle to the depth of thirty centimètres upon the first skirt, and forty centimètres upon the upper one; the petite sleeves and the berthe, similarly covered with bouillonnés, producing an effect of the lightest description. Flowers are now also in favour for the decorating of ball-dresses; such as the blossom of the apricot, or mignonette, intermixed with roses.

Dresses.—We have not remarked any very great change, either in materials or form of dresses, the late wet weather having caused most of our élégantes to adopt light silks, similar to the Italian ones; the bodies of most of these dresses are made perfectly high, the sleeves demi-larges, so as to admit of the under ones of muslin. Sometimes, indeed, we see the skirts ornamented, with narrow ribbon velvet, the same colour as the dresses. Several barège dresses we have seen trimmed with flounces of a moderate width, whilst others of organdie have the flounces put on in festoons, or waved, and posés à jour upon the skirt, and slightly fulled. For négligé costume, we have seen some very recherché looking dresses, composed of poil de chevre (goat's hair), the corsages formed à la Raphael, and skirts trimmed with three rows of fringe; sleeves à la religieuse, demilongues and finished with a fulling of net, put on to an inlet, forming a wristband, without any additional ornament. When the weather admits, we have remarked several dresses with the bodies made low and a pointe, and generally ornamented with ribbons and ruches. We may also cite the following as a very general style of morning walking costume, made in the robe redingote form, of plain silk, either sable (sand) or chamois colour; high corsage, slightly basque, with the point rounded; no collar; plain sleeves, rather large the whole way down, that is to say, the same width bottom as top; plain skirt; from the top of the corsage, to the lower end of the skirt, is designed two dentelures, formed by means of two ruches chicorées, made of the same material as the dress, and cut out with the nipping iron. This dress does not really open in front, but a line similar to an opening ascends the whole way up the front of the dress, upon which is placed some pretty buttons.

Hats.—Nothing can be more becoming than the present style of bonnet. For instance, we see some made of pink poult de soie, and covered with a petite pointe of blonde, of the same colour as the hat, or composed of yellow crepe, ornamented with two rows of dentelle de soie, posé, upon the front, and a long feather drooping upon the side. A pretty style of bonnet, intended for the country, are those formed of white horsehair, with fullings of tulle under the brim, and a single white rose, encircled with rose-buds upon the crown. Those elegant hats made of the delicate paille de riz are generally in favour for afternoon dress, and are extremely dressy when decorated with marabouts, tinted with blue, or three têtes de plumes, spotted with green. When flowers are substituted, they are mostly of a large description, such as branches of the pink and white acacia, or the chesnut-tree, or flowers of the service-tree.

Pardessus. — This word, which signifies everything in place of a shawl, is now to be seen every day, more or less long, and more or less trimmed with laces, fringe, and above all, trimmings of the same, festonnées or cut; some we have remarked have a deep trimming, forming a broad frill, which descends as low as the top of the knee; or what is still prettier, five or six narrow frillings, put on so as to touch each other. Les pointes, forming a kind of shawl, are also very fashionable, the ground or middle being of taffetas, trimmed with broad lace, or volants of the same, put on in two rows. The simplicity of this pardessus is greatly in favour amongst our most distinguished ladies.

Head-dresses.—Those formed à la Marie Stuart, are much in favour. They can be made with cordons, or strings of flowers, ribbons, blondes, or pearls, its appearance being always becoming, coquettish, and elegant. We have seen them entirely formed of small roses, pompons, having a most becoming and youthful effect; also in pearls and leaves. Then, again, we have the coiffure Sevilliennes, formed of branches of bugles, or jet and pink roses; these are particularly becoming to ladies of a sparkling complexion. Next we must mention those Ondine wreaths, composed of sea grass, intermixed with light clusters of grain, formed of diamonds, and the scarbées, having a most picturesque look. The Ceres wreath is also much worn for a ball costume. We have also seen a kind of foliage made of gauze and velvet, intermixed of all the different shades of green and brown, which is extremely becoming.

Straw bonnets are now only worn in the country, and are of a moderate fineness; they are mostly trimmed with narrow bands of velvet posés similar, and in the same way, as the plaits. For town wear, we see paille de riz, and Italian straws, are most generally adopted. Those bonnets formed of very wide straws are extremely light looking; they are generally trimmed with ribbons, upon which are fixed agrémens, or running wreaths formed of very fine straw. Those fine straws, intermixed with horse-hair, are also much in favour and are very delicate and clear; the fronts are lined with transparents of crepe, silk tulle, or Florence silk, which must also be of the same colour as the flowers which decorate the exterior.

THE WESLEYANS AND THE DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND

An address to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been presented to His Excellency by the Wesleyan ministers assembled in the late Irish Conference. The following answer has been received by the President of the Conference:—

"Vice-regal Lodge, July 6, 1848.

"Reverend Sir,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to thank you for the transmission of a loyal address from the ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist connexion, assembled in their annual conference, expressive of their dutiful attachment to our gracious Sovereign and the institutions of the realm, and their anxiety to assist Her Government in the maintenance of peace, law, and order.

"The period of excitement and agitation through which we may hope the country has nearly passed, must naturally have excited the alarm and reprobation of all true Christians and loyal subjects.

"Perverse efforts have been made to stimulate the people, rendered susceptible by severe privation, to deeds of violence and outrage, which could have no other result than the aggravation and prolongation of their misery. These efforts have signally failed, chiefly because the preventive policy adopted by the Government received warm sympathy and unsolicited assurances of support from the loyal and well-disposed of all creeds, classes, and parties in Ireland.

"During the century that has elapsed since the establishment of your community as a distinct body, by the Rev. John Wesley, all the statesmen who have had share in the administration of the British Empire, have uniformly found that body distinguished for the steadiness of its loyalty, and for its unvarying maintenance of the principles of constitutional law and social order.

"His Excellency trusts that the continued abatement of the present excitement will enable the ministers of religion to impress upon their several congregations those divine precepts of the Gospel, alluded to in your address, and which constitute the true and only foundation on which the tranquillity and the prosperity of society can be established.

"I have the honour to be, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"Corry Connellan.

"To the Rev. Samuel Jackson, President of the Wesleyan Conference, &c."

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday, July 6.

An important incident closed the proceedings of the National Assembly last evening. The Minister of Public Instruction, M. Carnot, having brought forward a project relative to primary teachers, which would require the allocation of a million of francs, M. Bonjean ascended the tribune, and produced a book, which had been published with the authorisation of the minister, under the title of "Manuel Republicain." Under the head of property there occurred this question and answer—

"Pupil.—Are there any means for preventing the rich from being lazy, and the poor from being devoured by the rich?

"Schoolmaster.—Yes, there are excellent means. The directors of the Republic will find these means so soon as they seriously desire to practise fraternity. It is with capital and property as with all other liberties; the law which recognises them may set bounds to their action. Without destroying the right of inheritance it may be limited for the public interest; and without suppressing the interest of capital many measures may be taken for rendering it as feeble as may be desired. Then the rich can no longer be idle, and the poor will easily find credit and become rich."

Again—

The law may impose all kinds of conditions on those who hold land, and may even expropriate it by allowing an indemnity, if bad use be made of it. As for those great proprietors whom you so much dread, know that if they pay the Republic proper taxes, and give good terms to their workmen, they would soon be obliged to sell their lands to citizens who would make a better use of them. Laws would be made for that when necessary.

With regard to the rights of industry and wages there is the following:—

Pupil.—Has the Republic the right to interfere with the condition of labour, and in regulating wages?

Schoolmaster.—Without doubt, and can exercise it in the name of the people. The Republic in assuring liberty to commerce and industry acquires in consequence the right of submitting this liberty to all sorts of conditions derived from the common interest. This is what is called *organisation du travail.*

Questions and answers throwing doubts also on the rights of family appear in this strange book.

M. Bonjean proposed, by way of censure upon the Minister of Public Instruction, a reduction of 5000 francs on the credit, when, after a most tumultuous scene, the amendment was carried by 314 to 303.

This decision of the chamber was soon followed by the resignation of M. Carnot, who has been succeeded by M. Vaulabelle.

New Bishopric.—It is said, that amongst other changes contemplated in the Church, is the formation of a diocese of Canterbury, to which a bishop will be appointed. This change will relieve the Archbishop of the duties of a subordinate diocesan, and afford him uninterrupted time to superintend the many bishoprics of his extensive district. The proposed new bishop is to be a resident at Canterbury; and it is said that the site of the old archiepiscopal palace, adjoining the Cathedral, and late in the occupation of Sir Robert Barlow, will be purchased for the bishop's residence.—*Kentish Gazette.*

BIRTH.

At Paddington School-house, on the 9th instant, Mrs. John Stewart, of a son.

DIED.

At sea, on the 2nd of March, 1848, off the island of St. Helena, after an illness of a few days, Harriet Annie, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, commanding 91st Regiment, and eldest daughter of the late Colonel Bull, C.B., K.H., Royal Horse Artillery.

At Riverston, near Windsor, on the 13th instant, Richard, only son of Mr. Andrew Gordon, aged 3 years and 2 months, of convulsions.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1848.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Cassilis.—From the estate of W. Lawson, Esq., Coola, for trespass: Red bullock, branded GX near rump, bit out of near ear. Red steer, branded GX near rump, bit out of near ear. Strawberry steer, branded GX near rump, bit out of near ear. Brown and white spotted poley cow, branded CP off rump, bit off off ear. White poley heifer, branded MM near ribs. From Rotherwood: Strawberry poley cow, unbranded. Brown heifer, unbranded. Also, by A. and W. Busby, Esqs.: Strawberry bull, branded X near ribs, HIP and C over off ribs; damages on the above 6d. per head. By Mr. Holes's men travelling with cattle: Roan or light blue coloured bullock, illegible letter within diamond near rump. If not released on or before the 28th November, they will be sold. C. O'Brien. 12s. 9d.

O'Connell Plains.—On the 31st October, from Mr. J. Walker: Yellow brindle cow, MF on ribs both sides, off ear marked, damages 6d. Yellow calf, belonging to the above, damages 6d. Blue and white bull calf, like JK or JR off rump, very indistinct, piece out near ear, yearling, damages 6d. If not released they will be sold on the 25th November. J. Roberts. 9s. 3d.

Bungonia.—On the 4th November, from Elin Grove, Lake Bathurst: Red ox, CL rump off side. Red snail horned ox, like T.B rump, like 2 hip, TB ribs, like I shoulder off side. Black ox, white on back, belly, and hind legs, WH ribs off side. Dark brown or brindle cow, white on back, belly, and hind legs, illegible brand rump near side, illegible brands hip and ribs milking side; damages 3d. each. From the Waterloo estate: Red ox, white back and belly, WH on ribs, both sides, IM rump near side. Red ox, off horn broke, like WL ribs, like 142 rump near side; damages 2s. each. If not released to be sold on the 4th December. J. White. 11s. 6d.

Canowindra.—On the 27th October, from the estate of T. Icely, Esq.:—White snail horned bullock, branded J over JR on ribs. Yellow and white lame cow, branded JS ribs, AC rump. Brown heifer, branded TB over 77 rump and ribs. Red calf, no brand. Red and white steer, branded TB over 77 rump and ribs. Black heifer, branded TB over 77 rump and ribs. Magpie cow, branded JC rump and ribs. Brindle steer, branded TS shoulder. Red and white cow, branded AX on rump and ribs, illegible brand on off rump. Black heifer, branded S-B rump and ribs. Red heifer, branded MA rump, piece off off ear. Red cow, branded G both ribs, WS rump. Red and white calf, no brand. Red sided bullock, branded HM rump and ribs. Strawberry steer, branded M both sides, bit out of each ear. Yellow cow, white back, branded TP with TP under rump, RS shoulder. White cow, branded GS rump, like MTS with 8 over ribs. White calf, no brand. Red cow, branded JP rump. Red calf, no brand. Roan poley heifer, branded TB rump and ribs. Red calf, branded & thigh and ribs; damages 6d. each. Also, at Canowindra, on the 1st November, from Brierley's farm, Soldiers' Flats: Yellow cow, white spots, branded gB rump and ribs. Red and white bull calf, no brand. Red cow, white belly and flank, branded DG with 5 under rump. Red and white female calf, no brand. White heifer, red ears, branded DG with 9 under rump, OS ribs. Brindle and white spotted heifer, branded SF rump, FORD ribs. Sheeted red and white steer, branded DG with 9 under on off rump. Red heifer, white face, top off right ear, branded MR rump. White bullock, red ears, branded MD with 12 under rump; damages 6d. each. If not released they will be sold according to Act of Council. J. White. £1 6d.

Yass.—November 2: Red and white spotted heifer, branded TW right ribs, damages 3d. Black cow, branded C or G ribs, 3 shoulder right side. Yellow and white spotted cow, branded C or G ribs, 2 shoulder right side. Brown poley bullock, white star in face, cross off ribs. Red and white spotted ox, branded WC near rump, 18 rump and ribs off side. Red steer, white back and belly, apparently Wr off rump. Dark brown bull, no brand visible, 18 months old. Strawberry ox, branded JH rump, O ribs off side, like JC rump, blotch on shoulder near side. Light brindle cow, apperently gT left rump, indescribable brand right ribs, a red female calf by her side, unbranded. Red bullock, one horn down, blotch brand off ribs, very low in condition. From the estate of H. Hume, Esq., J.P.: Dark brindle ox, one down horn, MEC or MEL off ribs. If the above cattle are not claimed in twenty-four days from this date they will be sold. T. Brownrigg. 13s. 6d.

Murrurundi.—From Wallabadah: Black sided cow, O near shoulder, JL near rump. Strawberry working bullock, WO off side of neck, 9 off thigh, scar on off rump, like anchor with c over near shoulder. From Mabyuvale: Bay entire colt, TR or TB near shoulder, 3 years old, damages £1. Dark bay or brown mare, with foal, TE with 3 under or TE with 3 under near shoulder, JE near side neck, aged. Black yearling colt, JE off shoulder. Bay mare, P, C under or P, GG under near shoulder, aged. If not released they will be sold on the 6th December, 1848. A. M'Kay. 11s. 6d.

LAND SALE.

At Eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 7th day of December next, the following Town Allotments will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

TOWN LOTS.

SYDNEY.—1, 2. 9½ perches, county of Cumberland, parish of St. James, Nos. 23 and 24 of section 104. 3, 4. 9½ perches, same place, Nos. 25 and 26 of section 104. Upset price £10 per foot.

YASS.—6. 1 rood and 31 perches, No. 1 of section 22. 6. Two roods, No. 2 of section 22. 7. 1 rood and 33 perches, No. 2 of section 22. 8. 1 rood and 2 perches, No. 4 of section 22. 9. 1 rood, No. 1 of section 23. 10. 2 roods and 27 perches, No. 2 of section 23. 11. 1 rood and 24 perches, No. 3 of section 23. 12. 1 rood and 28 perches, No. 4 of section 23. Upset price £8 per acre.

GOULBURN.—13—15. 2 roods each, Nos. 11—13 of section 23. 16. 1 rood and 31 perches, No. 14 of section 23. 17. 2 roods and 1 perch, No. 15 of section 23. 18—24. 2 roods each, Nos. 1—6 of section 24. 23. 2 roods and 18 perches, No. 37 of section 24. 24. 2 roods, No. 38 of section 24. 25. 3 roods and 19 perches, No. 39 of section 24. 26. 2 roods and 16 perches, No. 40 of section 24. 27. 1 rood and 24 perches, No. 41 of section 24. Upset price £8 per acre. 28. 2 roods, No. 6 of section 19. Upset price £19 per acre.

QUEANBEYAN.—29—34. 2 roods each, Nos. 10—15 of section 4. Upset price £8 per acre.

ST. LEONARDS.—35—38. 2 roods each, Nos. 2—5 of section 6. Upset price £60 per acre.

BATHURST.—39—45. 1 acre and 6 perches each, Nos. 3—9 of section 49. 46. 1 acre and 3 perches, No. 10 of section 49. Upset price £8 per acre.

CLARENCE TOWN.—47. 2 roods, No. 16 of section 6. Upset price £8 per acre.

HARTLEY.—48. 1 rood and 19 perches, No. 16 of section 5. 49. 1 rood and 26 perches, No. 17 of section 5. Upset price £8 per acre.

DUNGOG.—50—53. 2 roods each, Nos. 15—18 of section 12. Upset price £8 per acre.

PICTON.—54. 1 rood and 26 perches, No. 4 of section 14. 55. 38 perches, No. 5 of section 14. 56. 36 perches, No. 6 of section 14. 57. 35 perches, No. 7 of section 14. 58. 33 perches, No. 8 of section 14. 59. 39 perches, No. 9 of section 14. 60—76. 2 roods each, Nos. 1—7 and 11—20 of section 7. Upset price, £8 per acre.

ORANGE.—77—87. 2 roods each, Nos. 6—8 of section 1; 8—10 of section 7; 1 and 2 of section 6; and 9 and 10 of section 1. 88. 1 acre, No. 11 of section 1. Upset price £8 per acre.

MARULAN.—89. 2 roods, No. 10 of section 10. Upset price £8 per acre.

MURRIMBAH.—89—93. 2 roods each, No. 10 of section 10; and 21—24 of section 1. Upset price £8 per acre.

PARRAMATTA.—94. 1 rood and 24 perches, No. 3 of section 28. 95. 1 rood and 30 perches, No. 4 of section 28. 96. 1 rood and 24 perches, No. 15 of section 28. 97. 1 rood and 20 perches, No. 16 of section 28. 98. 2 roods and 28 perches, No. 38 of section 3. 143. 36 perches, No. 7 of section 44. 144. 1 rood and 29¾ perches, No. 53 of section 26. 145. 1 rood and 29 perches, No. 52 of section 26. 146—148. 26¼ perches each, Nos. 2—4 of section 25 A. Upset price £25 per acre.

WOLLOMBI.—99. 38 perches, No. 1 of section 7. 100. 1 rood and 12 perches, No. 2 of section 7. 101 1 rood and 18 perches, 102 1 rood and 16 perches, No. 4 of section 7. 103. 1 rood and 24 perches, No. 5 of section 7. Upset price £8 per acre.

MERRIWA.—104. 2 roods, No. 4 of section 10. Upset price £8 per acre.

GUNDAGAI.—105, 106. 1 rood and 36 perches each, Nos. 2 and 3 of section 13. 107. 2 roods, No. 1 of section 4. 108—113. 1 rood and 26 perches each, Nos. 2—7 of section 4. 114. 2 roods, No. 8 of section 4. 115, 116. 1 rood and 32 perches, Nos. 9 and 20 of section 4. 117—125. 1 rood and 36 perches each, Nos. 14—17 of section 8; 13—17 of section 7. 126. 2 roods, No. 18 of section 7. 127. 1 rood and 32 perches, No. 20 of section 7. 128, 129. 1 rood and 36 perches, Nos. 6 and 7 of section 17. 130. 1 rood and 32 perches, No. 9 of section 17: this lot is subject to inundation. Upset price £8 per acre.

BOWNING.—131—142. 2 roods each, Nos. 1—11 and 13 of section —. Upset price £8 per acre.

BERRIMA.—149. 1 rood and 24 perches, No. — of section 2: this allotment includes a store for tools, used by the iron gang and road party formerly stationed there. Upset price £30 per lot. 150. 2 roods and 11 perches, No. — of section 2: this allotment includes a house, kitchen, and stable, formerly occupied by the Police Magistrate. Upset price £45 per lot.

ALBURY.—161—163. 2 roods each, Nos. 2—5 and 9—17 of section 7. Upset price £8 per acre.

BOOKHAM.—164—173. 2 roods each, Nos. 11—20 of section 2. Upset price, £8 per acre.

MORETON BAY.—LAND SALE.

At eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 13th December, the following Town, Suburban, and Country Lots of Land, will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Police Office, Brisbane, Moreton Bay, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

TOWN LOTS.

NORTH BRISBANE.—1—11. 36 perches each, Nos. 18, 19, 9—11, and 7, of section 10; 20 of section 4; 18, 19, 1, and 20, of section 6. Upset price £100 per acre.

IPSWICH.—12. 1 rood and 5 perches, No. 1 of section 6. 13—17. 32 perches each, Nos. 2, 3, and 24—26, of section 6. 18. 1 rood, No. 27 of section 6. 19—24. 32 perches each, Nos. 1—6 of section 7. 25. 16 perches, No. 1 of section 8. 26. 31½ perches, No. 2 of section 8. 27—30. 32 perches each, Nos. 3—6 of section 8. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

STANLEY.—1. 31 acres, parish of North Brisbane, No. 58 of the eastern suburban allotments. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre. 2. 6 acres and 33 perches, same place, No. 38. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. 3. 101 acres, parish of Chuwor on the Bremen River, No. 1. 4. 89 acres, same place, No. 2. 5. 84 acres, same place, No. 3. 6. 83 acres, same place, No. 4. 7, 8. 76 acres each, same place, Nos. 5 and 6. Upset price £1 per acre. 9, 10. 5 acres each, parish of Brisbane, Nos. 66 and 67. 11—14. 4 acres and 28 perches each, same place, Nos. 68—70. 15. 6 acres and 1 rood, No. 72. 16. 6 acres, 3 roods, and 20 perches, same place, No. 73. 17. 6 acres, 2 roods, and 20 perches, same place, No. 74. Upset price, £3 per acre. 18. 23 acres, parish of Bulimba, on the Brisbane River, No. 1. 19. 29 acres, same place, No. 2. Upset price, £2 per acre. 20. 68 acres, same place, No. 3. Upset price, £1 per acre. 21. 37 acres, same place, No. 4. 22. 45 acres, same place, No. 5. 23. 32 acres, same place, No. 6. 24. 52 acres, same place, No. 7. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre. 25. 121 acres, same place, No. 8. 26. 70 acres, same place, No. 9. 27. 68 acres, same place, No. 10. Upset price, £1 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

STANLEY.—28. 89 acres, parish of Bulimba, on the Brisbane River. 29. 160 acres, parish of Bulimba, on Bulimba Creek. 30. 230 acres, same place. 31. 180 acres, same place. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MISCELLANEOUS SALE AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR.

MR. W. G. MOORE will sell, at the Labour Bazaar,

THIS MORNING,

A great variety of miscellaneous goods, comprising—
One double-barrel gun
One single-barrel gun, in case, complete
Four pictures
A number of law and other bo[illegible]
Several silver watches
One tent
And a great number of sundries

Terms, cash.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

One flour mill, having a pair of French Burr mill stones and detached dressers, complete. May be turned by hand, or at a small expense by wind or water power; well suited for the country, or for New Zealand. 7680

OIL PAINTINGS, COLOURED ENGRAVINGS, WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, At 11 o'clock,

5 OIL PAINTINGS, in rich gilt frames
7 Coloured and framed Engravings
4 Water-colour Drawings

Terms at sale. 7665

TO MATCH MANUFACTURERS CHEMISTS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, At 11 o'clock,

A quantity of NITRIC ACID, in Winchester quarts

AND

Lot of PHOSPHORUS

Terms at sale. 7591

BANANAS AND ARROWROOT.

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE ISLANDS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, At 11 o'clock,

6 CASES fine fresh preserved Bananas, in small bundles
1000 pounds new arrowroot

Terms at sale. 7592

CURIOSITIES, &c., FROM THE ISLANDS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, At 11 o'clock,

1 CASE SHARK FINS
1 case pearl shells
1 case mats
3 cases pearl shells and coral
1 case small shells.

The above are now on view at the Rooms.

Terms—Cash. 7464

TO CLOTHIERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, At 11 o'clock,

ONE BALE, containing twelve pieces Broad-cloths, of colours
One case Irish linens and brown hollands

Terms at sale. 7534

TWENTY-SEVEN PACKAGES

FLOWING BLUE EARTHENWARE AND WHITE AND GOLD AND WHITE CHINA.

JUST LANDED EX ELIZA MOORE.

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, STOREKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, At 11 o'clock,

The following superior assortment, comprising—
Three crates flowing blue
Dinner, 10 inches; Pie, 8 inches; Cheese, 6 and 7 inches } Florentine, blue, Mazarine, Orleans, &c.
One crate dishes, ditto ditto
One ditto vegetable dishes, to match
Three ditto chamber services, flowing blue, mulberry, Chinese reguia
Three ditto breakfast cups and saucers, flowing blue, Chinese, blue Syrian, &c.
One ditto breakfast sets, complete
Three ditto dark flowing blue jugs, 3 in set
Two casks mulberry enamelled tea and breakfast sets, complete
Two ditto ditto sacred border and Ormolu
Two ditto white china ditto, complete, and gold edge
Two ditto ditto ditto
One ditto white and gold china
Breakfast cups and saucers
Ditto plates
Basins, egg cups, &c.
Two casks wild rose, dinner, pie, and cheese plates
One cask, wild rose, dishes, vegetable dishes, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 7472

EXTENSIVE SALE.

STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., TO STATIONERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 15, At eleven o'clock precisely,

One case Bible and Prayer Books, in cases
One bale brown paper
One case coloured cards, papeterie
One ditto plain and, coloured ditto, in various sizes
One ditto memo books, account books, ledger, cash, music, &c &c.
Two ditto school books, miscellaneous books, children's books, &c.
One ditto coloured tinted note paper, octavo, post, demy, tissue ditto
One ditto engravings, Julien's studies, portraits of eminent men, &c.
One ditto copy books, Gillham's.

Also—

One case new music, from the Bondman, Bohemian Girl, Daughter of St. Mark, Enchantress, Matilda of Hungery, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 7473

NEW DRAPERY GOODS.

SIXTY-ONE PACKAGES.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON THURSDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 16, At 11 o'clock,

THE undermentioned splendid assortment of first-rate and seasonable goods, JUST LANDED.

4 Cases handsome prints
3 Ditto ditto muslins
2 Ditto ditto de laine dresses
1 Ditto ditto shawls and turnovers
1 Ditto rich parasols
1 Ditto handsome bonnet ribbons
1 Ditto plain sarsnet and satin ribbons
2 Ditto Dunstable and Tuscan bonnets
1 Ditto dressed and rough brown holland
1 Ditto women's white cotton hose
1 Ditto ditto black ditto ditto
2 Ditto SUPERIOR WHITE SHRUNK DRILLS
1 Ditto ditto BROWN ditto ditto
1 Ditto 200 yards, reel cotton
1 Ditto 100 ditto, ditto ditto
2 Ditto stout drab moleskins
1 Ditto white ditto
1 Ditto coloured rolled jacconets
1 Ditto ditto Silecias
1 Ditto superior white stays
1 Ditto ditto coloured ditto
1 Ditto boys' fancy caps
1 Ditto ditto and men's belts
1 Case fancy bands and Brussels

SLOPS.

3 Cases stout drab moleskin trousers
1 Ditto ditto and fancy boys ditto
1 Ditto men's drab, black and blue cloth ditto
1 Ditto handsome and fashionable vests, consisting of satin, velvet, cashmere, challi, Valencia, and Persian
1 Ditto tweed shooting coats
1 Bale heavy Scotch twilled shirts
2 Ditto ditto striped ditto
1 Ditto blue serge ditto
2 Cases fine fancy regattas
1 Ditto ditto white linen fronts ditto
1 Ditto cotton braces
1 Ditto India rubber ditto
2 Cases summer trousers, consisting of white moleskin, white and brown drill and gambroon
1 Ditto black and blue cloth jackets, Llama jackets and cashmere coats
1 Ditto white and coloured quilting and cashmere vests
1 Bale heavy duck frocks
4 Ditto 9-4 and 10-4 diaper rugs
1 Case men's and boys' blouses
1 Ditto tweed Taglionis
1 Ditto scarlet caps and comforters.

Terms at sale. 7574

MILCH COWS,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, AT THE REPOSITORY, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

MR. ARMSTRONG will sell 14 excellent Cows, eight of which have calves by their side, and the remainder are springing

They are from the celebrated dairy of the late Alexander M'Leay, Esq.

After which,

A pair of bay carriage horses, good in single and double harness and in saddle
A grey mare, accustomed to carry a lady
A chestnut gelding, saddle and harness
A powerful grey cart mare
One carriage (very light), with shafts, &c., for one horse

With several others. 7684

SHEEP AND STATION.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his rooms, in York-street, ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, At 12 o'clock,

A flock of fine healthy Sheep, fine woolled, and warranted sound, together with a most excellent station, situate in the MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT, and only twelve miles off the Port Phillip road. The station will carry in all seasons from 4000 to 5000 sheep, in about four flocks. It is well watered, and has the usual improvements, huts, paddock, milking yard, &c.

To any gentleman whose run is overstocked, or to any small capitalist, this is a most desirable opportunity, the district being celebrated for its salubrity, while the outrages of blacks and bushrangers are wholly unknown. 7250

FANCY TUSCAN AND STRAW BONNETS.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock,

Two cases of women's fancy straw and Tuscan bonnets
Children's and girls' straw bonnets
Black whalebone ditto
One case boys' Tuscan and straw bonnets
One case fancy trimmed batiste and drawn bonnets
One case women's trimmed blond caps, blond braids, and lappets

ALSO,

One case gent's navy cloth caps, boys' fancy cloth caps.

Terms at sale. 7683

EX ELIZA MOORE AND TRAFALGAR.

TWENTY-SEVEN PACKAGES OF DRAPERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MR. J. RICKARDS will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 14, At 11 o'clock,

The undermentioned assortment of DRAPERY and FANCY GOODS, viz.:—
3 Cases handsome town prints
1 Ditto 5-4 plate ditto ditto
1 Ditto small pattern plate ditto
1 Ditto 36 inch longcloths
1 Ditto black hollands and silecias
2 Ditto 4-4 dressed hollands
2 Ditto drab moleskins
2 Ditto 36 inch cotton checks
2 Ditto 26 and 28 cotton bed-ticks
1 Case Swiss lustre poplins
1 Ditto check, jaconet, mull, nainsook, and book muslins
1 Ditto corded batiste and patent muslins, printed cambric, hair cord, and fancy Berkley cravats
1 Ditto harness, book, and lappet muslins, mosquito nets, lace and embroidered muslin curtains
1 Ditto 8-4 flounced and fancy corded petticoats, crotchet, toilet, and tray covers
1 Ditto white cotille and jean stays
1 Case brown silk and gingham parasols
1 Case fancy spring shawls in striped cashmere, llama, barège de soie, Shetland, Maud, and black bordered shawls and handkerchiefs
1 Case of superior lace goods, in gimp, Vandyke, Mechlin, French square laces, plain and fancy nets, illusion blonds, muslin, and lace collars, figured zephyr crape scarfs

GLOVES.

Men's white, straw, and coloured kid
Men's white, black, and coloured silk and thread
Women's black, white, and coloured silk and thread gloves
1 Case men's black and fancy silk handkerchiefs, stocks, and opera ties
1 Case trimmings in silk and satin coat and vest buttons, silk and mohair cords, metal buttons, silk serge

HABERDASHERY.

In black galloons and doubles, flannel and other bindings, star and imperial tapes, German and toilet fringes, boys' leather belts, steel cap springs, &c. 7584

KANGAROO SKINS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 14, At 11 o'clock,

30 dozen kangaroo skins, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale. 7687

DAIRY UTENSILS, THREE-BUSHEL BAGS, HARNESS BLACKING,

GUNPOWDER, CASTOR OIL, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, FLOORCLOTHS, HOSIERY, AND SUNDRIES,

To close several Shipments.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 14, At 11 o'clock,

One cask milk buckets, bowls, and skimmers
Two bales hempen 3-bushel bags
Eighteen dozen harness blacking
Ten kegs Hall's FFF cannister glazed powder
Twenty cases English bottled castor oil
Sundry perfumery, pocket combs, and card cases
Dover knives, scissors, &c.
Six pieces floorcloth
Fine white cotton hose and half-hose
Shawls, bandannas, &c.
One case worked muslin collars, caps, &c.

Terms at sale. 7688

FOUR CASES SADDLERY.

JUST LANDED, EX TRAFALGAR.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 14, At 11 o'clock,

Four cases plain and stuffed flap saddles, of superior quality

And

A choice assortment of gentlemen's riding whips.

Terms at sale. 7691

SCHOOL SLATES, INDIA RUBBER BANDS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 14, At eleven o'clock,

Three cases assorted school slates
Eighteen dozen patent India rubber bands

Terms at sale. 7692

COPPER STILL.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, At eleven o'clock,

A 2½ gallon Copper Still, with worm, &c., complete.

Terms—Cash. 7685

360 MEMEL DEALS,

NOW LANDING, EX TRAFALGAR.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, At 11 o'clock,

360 Yellow Memel deals, various lengths, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 7689

MOST IMPORTANT SALE

OF

HIGHLY VALUABLE CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES,

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF T. W. BOWDEN BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES, AND WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE MORTGAGEE.

Sugar Manufactory, Machinery, Plant, &c., Liverpool-street.
Elegant and commodious Mansion at the Glebe.
Cottage or Villa Residences at the Glebe.
Allotments at Parramatta.
Fifty Acres of Land at Brisbane Water.
Allotment at Waverley Crescent.
Sixteen Acres of Land at Bankstown.
One Hundred and Seventy-three Acres Land, on the Williams River.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON

Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, At 12 o'clock,

THE following Properties in the above Estate:—

LOT No. 1.

The newly and substantially-erected extensive premises known as BOWDEN'S SUGAR WORKS, having a frontage to Liverpool-street of sixty-five feet, with a depth of about 74 feet the whole of which is occupied by various buildings in connection with THE SUGAR HOUSE, which is fitted up with a fifteen horse power steam engine, two large steam boilers, two vacuum pans, vacuum pumps, liquor pumps, water, liquor, and charcoal cisterns, two large copper heaters, filtering chests, charcoal ovens, drying apparatus, steam pipes throughout the building, &c., &c., in short the entire plant and appurtenances essential to a COMPLETE AND FIRST-CLASS SUGAR MANUFACTORY.

The whole of the machinery in an excellent condition, fit for immediate use, and is capable of manufacturing TWENTY-FIVE TONS WEEKLY.

☞ The premises may be viewed by cards to be obtained on application to the Auctioneer, who therefore refrains from any attempt at description, but with reference otherwise to this lot, he would beg to remark that there probably never was SO TRULY VALUABLE A PROPERTY submitted for public sale in this colony, as, apart from the unquestionable value of the buildings, machinery, &c., which COST UPWARDS OF £12,000.

It affords an immediate opportunity to a moderate capitalist of embarking, not in any speculation, but in an established and a highly profitable pursuit, capable of being largely extended, and in which, under judicious management, he could scarcely fail of speedily realizing A HANDSOME FORTUNE.

LOT 2.

THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS MANSION AT THE GLEBE,

At present occupied by Mr. Bowden, and which has a spacious verandah back and front, and consists of, on the ground floor,
An entrance hall 6 feet wide
A dining-room 21 x 14
A drawing-room 21 x 14
Two back rooms, each 14 x 11
The upper floor contains—
A library, 18 x 14½
A bedroom, 18 x 14½
Two ditto each, 14 x 11
A small room, 12 x 6, and three attic bedrooms above

The out-offices consist of kitchen, laundry, store, and pantry, and two bedrooms above
A coach house, two-stall stable, with spacious loft

There is a pump with well of good water, and the whole of the buildings are of a first-class description, fitted with every convenience, and are in excellent repair.

The grounds are most tastefully laid out with lawn, shrubberies, summer-houses, elegantly arranged garden, in which is A GARDENER'S LODGE containing four rooms, with two attics above.

The whole comprises one acre, one rood, and thirty-six perches, and has a frontage of 130 feet 5 inches to the Glebe road, and a frontage of 496 feet, to what is called the "Entrance Road," as shown in the plan.

☞ For cards to view apply to the Auctioneer.

LOT 3.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL VILLA RESIDENCES AT THE GLEBE,

adjoining the above property, and at present occupied by Messrs. John Graham and W. Barton.

The one occupied by Mr. Barton contains on the basement—kitchen, laundry, pantry, and store: on the ground floor—Entrance hall, dining-room, parlour, two bed-rooms, and study, with four attic bed-rooms above. There is also a coach-house, two-stall stable, and well of good water.

The one occupied by Mr. Graham contains on the basement, kitchen, laundry, pantry, two stores, and a wine cellar. On the ground-floor, entrance-hall, dining-room, parlour, and two bed-rooms, with three attic bedrooms above. There is also a coach-house, two-stall stable, well of good water, &c. The gardens which are tastefully arranged, are abundantly stocked with choice flowers and fruit trees, and the buildings are in most excellent condition.

LOT 4.

About ninety perches of land in George-street, Parramatta, adjoining the Emu Brewery, having a frontage to George-street of about 93 feet, with an average depth of about 249 feet.

LOT 5.

Fifty acres of land at Brisbane Water, in the county of Northumberland, adjoining the township reserve, as shown in the plan.

LOT 6.

Two roods, twenty-five perches, at Paul-street, Waverley, adjoining Waverley Crescent.

LOT 7.

Fifteen acres, three roods, and ten perches of land, in the parish of Banks-town, about half a mile from the Liverpool Road, being part of a fifty-acre grant to Ousley Condell.

LOT 8.

Eighteen acres, two roods, and thirteen perches of land, in the parish of Uffington, and county of Durham.

One hundred and fourteen acres, one rood, and thirty perches, ditto ditto.

Forty acres, ditto ditto.

These lots are portions of sections originally granted to — Dobson, and adjoin the Government township of Clarence on the Williams' River.

LOT 9.

The moiety of two allotments of Land, forming a portion of Seville's Grant, on Hunt's Creek, adjoining the Parramatta town boundary to the north-east of Broken-back bridge toll bar. This allotment has a frontage of 132 feet, and a depth of 55 feet.

LOT 10.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY AT ST. PHILIP'S GLEBE.

1st. One hundred and thirty-one perches, more or less, having a frontage of 161 feet to the Glebe Road, and 212 feet to Mitchell-street. This land is fenced in and has erected on it

A NEW BRICK BUILDING FOR ANIMAL CHARCOAL WORKS,

and a

SMALL COTTAGE, WITH GARDEN,

as shown in the plan.

2nd. One hundred and fifteen perches, more or less, having a frontage of about 158 feet to the Glebe Road, and 198 feet to Mitchell-street. On this land there are erected FOUR MOST CONVENIENT COTTAGE RESIDENCES, delightfully situated, and each containing six rooms, kitchen, and washhouse, with neat garden, well of good water, &c.

ALSO,

The right, title, and interest of the Assignees in and unto two brick-built Houses in Pitt-street South, adjoining the old Watch-house at the corner of Liverpool-street, and having a frontage to Pitt-street of 26 feet, and each containing four rooms.

Plans of the whole of the Properties are in course of preparation, and will be on view at the rooms of the auctioneer, from whom further particulars may be ascertained.

Terms at sale. 7686

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX WEST INDIAN, MILLS, MASTER, FROM LONDON.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 14, At 11 o'clock,

L&S § 1
S
3 pieces flannels
3 ditto lastings
9 dozen cambric handkerchiefs
2 pieces ribbon
12 muslin collars
More or less damaged by sea water.

Terms—Cash. 7690

TRADERS TO NEW ZEALAND.

CHEESE, EARTHENWARE, LARD, FLOUR, TEA, &c.

MR. A. POLACK

Will sell, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, At 11 o'clock,

257 CHEESES, of a superior quality
50 Bladders of lard
10 Tons of seconds flour
42 Chests of tea
1 Case of perfumery
10 Crates of earthenware, consisting of cups and saucers, plates, &c., &c., elegant vases
1 Case draught boards
1 Case, containing jewellery, consisting of rings, &c., &c., &c.
And a great variety of Goods, to close accounts. 7649

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 14, At 11 o'clock,

A dining table and sofa
Secretary with book-case
Chiffonnier with ditto
Two Chinese handsome work-tables
Office desk with drawers, &c.
And various other articles of household furniture

Terms, Cash. 7675

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

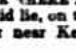
WINDOW GLASS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 14, At 11 o'clock,

80 Boxes Glass, 12 x 10, 50 feet each
21 Ditto ditto, 14 x 10, 50 feet each
10 Ditto ditto, 14 x 9, 100 feet each
And other assorted sizes.

Terms at sale. 7583



TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE NEW SCHOONER SELINA,

Burthen, builder's measurement, 73 TONS, OR THERE ABOUT, as she now lies, or did lie, on the 23rd October last, stranded in or near Keppel Bay, near Port Curtis.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS, At his Mart, THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 14, At 12 o'clock precisely.

Terms at sale. 7563

TO WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, HOTEL KEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

HUNT'S SINGLE DIAMOND PORT WINE, OLD DRY LISBON, BUCELLAS, CARCAVELLO, RICH LISBON, HUNT'S PORT WINE, AND CASE GIN.

Without the slightest reserve, to close consignments.

MR. MORT

WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, At 11 o'clock,

CA in diamond, 1-27 by side.
26 Cases, each 3 dozen. Bucellas.
L over D.
3 Hogsheads, 7 quarter casks, old dry Lisbon
O over D.
1 Quarter cask old dry Lisbon
L over R.
2 Quarter casks rich Lisbon
C.
2 Quarter casks Carcavello
L over B.
2 Quarter casks Bucellas
B.
2 Hogsheads and 4 quarter casks Bucellas
DL.
4 Hogsheads and 16 quarter casks dry Lisbon
RL.
3 Hogsheads and 10 quarter casks rich Lisbon
Diamond.
1 Pipe; 2 Hogsheads; 15 Quarter casks } Hunt's Port wine, ex Fanny.
100 Cases Gin, "Key brand."

Terms at sale. 7679

CASE GIN.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, At 12 o'clock,

100 CASES GIN, KEY BRAND.

Terms at sale. 7672

70 TONS CURING SALT,

EX MAY QUEEN.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 14, At 12 o'clock,

70 TONS SUPERIOR CURING SALT, now landing.

Terms at sale. 7677

MOST IMPORTANT SALE

OF ALL THE CHASTE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, CUT GLASS AND CHINA, SILVER PLATE AND PLATED WARE, PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, CARRIAGE, HORSES, HARNESS, &c., &c.

MR. MORT

Is instructed by William Carr, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his residence, GODERICH LODGE, DARLINGHURST, TO-MORROW, NOVEMBER 15, Commencing at eleven o'clock,

THE whole of that Gentleman's Household Furniture, &c., &c., principally consisting of the most elegant descriptions of English manufacture, all equal to new, amongst which will be found—
Complete suite of drawing room furniture, in rosewood and damask
Rosewood Grand Pianoforte, a first-rate instrument
Dining room furniture, in Spanish mahogany
Chandeliers and lamps
Brussels and other carpets
Bedroom furniture of every description, and very good
Pair capital carriage horses, with handsome and superior carriage and harness
Plate, china, glass, and earthenware, tables, sofas, couches
Handsome sideboard, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Catalogues are in course of preparation, and the property will be on view some days prior to the sale. 7678

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

MR. MORT will sell by auction at his Rooms, George-street, ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, At eleven o'clock,

S & Co.
C ♦
Two cases containing—
Cab harness
Riding whips, assorted
Gig whips, cart whips
Stable collars, &c., bridles
Heads and reins, gloves
Shafto saddles, chains
Whipcord, curry combs
Rugs, linen checks, &c.

Terms at sale. 7669

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM JOHN BENNISON.

HORSE, GIG, AND HARNESS.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, in the Yard at the rear of his Rooms, George-street, ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, At eleven o'clock,

A BROWN HORSE, Gig, and Harness.

Terms—Cash. 7670

EX ROBERT PULSFORD,

BY ORDER OF THE CONSIGNEE, TO CLOSE THE SHIPMENT.

LEMON SYRUP, CATSUP, PEPPER SAUCE, VINEGAR, &c.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, At 11 o'clock,

140 CASES "Underwood's" Lemon Syrup, one dozen each
75 Cases catsup, one dozen each
4 Cases pepper sauces, one dozen each
44 Barrels vinegar
2 Bales hops; 20 Dozen brooms } Slightly damaged.

Terms at sale. 7668

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at the residence of MRS. LORD, JAMISON-STREET, (Who is retiring from Housekeeping,) ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, At 11 o'clock,

THE whole of the extensive and varied assortment of useful Household Furniture, comprising—
Horse hair couches, chairs, tables, sideboards, pier glass, card tables, cheffoniers, loo tables, chests drawers, carpets, bedsteads, beds and bedding, washstands, looking glasses, mahogany cabinet pianoforte
Harp, by Erard,
&c., &c., &c.

Terms—cash. 7667

SUPERIOR COLTS AND FILLIES.

MR. MORT

Will sell by Public Auction, WITHOUT RESERVE, At the Cattle Market, ON SATURDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 18, At 12 o'clock,

18 FIRST-RATE Colts, suitable for either saddle or harness, amongst which are some superior pairs for the carriage.

Also,

4 Well-bred Fillies.

Terms—cash.

NO RESERVE. 7671

CITY PROPERTY.

(BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.)

A SECURE RENT-ROLL,

PAYABLE PUNCTUALLY EVERY WEEK, AND ARISING FROM SIX COTTAGES,

SITUATE IN LOWER GEORGE-STREET, THREE OF WHICH HAVE FRONTAGES TO HARRINGTON-STREET.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. MORT

AT his Rooms, George-street, to the highest bidder, ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, At 11 o'clock,

IN ONE OR MORE LOTS, At the option of the purchaser.

Lot 1.

Three newly built brick cottages, well finished and let to permanent and punctual tenants, at five shillings each per week. These have frontage to Harrington-street.

Lot 2.

A weather-boarded cottage, let on a repairing lease at four shillings per week.

Lot 3.

Two excellent cottages, built of stone, having entrance from George-street by Sparkes's-lane, and let to first-rate tenants at six shillings per week each.

☞ This central and compact property commands a certain rental at the rates above quoted; its convenient position always ensuring good and permanent tenants. 7676

MOST IMPORTANT.

LEASE FOR 28 YEARS

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, OF THE

ST. JAMES'S GLEBE, NEAR DARLING POINT,

ALSO PART OF

THE SAME GLEBE, NEAR PADDINGTON.

The former subdivided into

FORTY-SEVEN CAPITAL ALLOTMENTS

And the latter into

ELEVEN SPACIOUS BLOCKS.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions from the Trustees for the St. James's Glebe, to offer for sale by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, At 11 o'clock,

under terms and conditions which may be learnt at the Rooms,

THE LEASE FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS

Of all those twenty-nine acres of Land forming a portion of the St. James's Glebe, beautifully situated on the new South Head Road, close to Rushcutter's Bay, and opposite the road to Darling Point and Double Bay, commanding the most charming views, and admirably adapted for cottage residences, as all of the

FORTY-SEVEN ALLOTMENTS

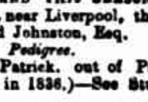
are spacious, and most conveniently laid out.

Also, the lease for the same term, of all those 11 acres of land, situate on the Old South Head Road, near to Paddington, subdivided into

ELEVEN ALLOTMENTS.

These large sized plots occupy a most commanding and beautiful position, and are well worthy of attention.

Plans are on view at the Rooms, with full particulars as to extent and position, &c., &c. 7674



ÆTHER.

THIS celebrated thorough-bred horse, imported by the Hon. H. W. Petre, WILL STAND THIS SEASON, At George's Hall, near Liverpool, the seat of David Johnston, Esq.

Pedigree.

Æther by St. Patrick, out of Pastille by Rubens, (foaled in 1836.)—See Stud Book, vol. iv., p. 352.

Performances.

(See Turf Calendar, 1839 and 40.)

1839 he ran—
1st. Third in the £2000 Stakes, Newmarket
2nd. In the Derby—not placed
3rd. Won the Ascot Albany Stakes
4th. Ran second to Euclid for the Grand Duke Michael Stakes
5th. Ditto for the St. Leger Stakes, Newmarket
6th. Won a match with Ton, at Newmarket
7th. Won a handicap Plate at Houton Meeting, Newmarket

1840.
1st. Ran second for the Port Stakes, Craven Meeting, Newmarket
2nd. Ran second for a Handicap Plate, second October meeting, Newmarket.

Description.—Æther is a bright bay, without white, stands 15 hands 2 inches, most docile temper, and perfect symmetry.

TERMS.—Five Guineas each mare; groomage three shillings. Every attention will be paid to the mares, but no risk incurred. Payment to be made before the removal of the mares.

Æther covered two seasons at Euston, the Duke o Grafton's, by whom he was bred and run. 3465

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected to 11th November, 1848.

BEER, &c.		
Ale	Allsop's, No. 3, per hhd.	6 16 0
	Bass's	7 0 0
	Byass's, doz. 7s. 3d. to	0 7 6
	Dunbar's	0 7 6
	Marzetti's	0 7 6
Porter	Byass's	0 7 6
	Dunbar's	0 7 6
	Tennent's 6s. 9d. to	0 7 3
	Taylor's, hhd.	5 16 0
	Truman's	6 0 0
SPIRITS, &c.		
Brandy,	Hennessy's drk, gal. 4s 9d to	0 6 0
	Martel's	0 6 0
Geneva	(Dutch pf.) 14 to 16 u.p. case	19s to 21s.
Gin	Pale, gallon	0 [illegible]
Rum	B.P., 6 o.p. 3s. 4d. to	0 3 6
	E.I., proof	Nominal
Whiskey, 11 o.p.		0 6 6
WINES, &c.		
Champagne, dozen,		Nominal
Claret		
Marsala	Ingham's, pipe	19 0 0
	Woodhouse's £18 to	19 0 0
Port	dozen 21s. to	1 10 0
	Hunt's ◇ gallon, 4s. 3d. to	0 4 6
Sherry	6s. to	0 10 0
	dozen, 21s. to	1 10 0
Tarragona	gallon,	0 1 6
Teneriffe		0 1 6
FRUITS, &c.		
Almonds,	Jordan lb.	0 2 0
Apples	Dried	0 0 4
Currants,	Patras 6d. to	0 0 6
Figs	Eleme 6d. to	0 0 10
Fruit	Bottled doz.	Dull
Nuts	Barcelona 9d. to	0 0 10
Raisins	Muscatels 7d. to	0 0 8
	Eleme 4½d. to	0 0 5
METALS, &c.		
Copper	Sheathing nails lb. 11d. to	0 1 0
	plates 13d. to	0 1 1
Iron	Bar and bolt, cwt.	Nominal
	Boiler plates 18s. to	1 1 0
	Hoops, sizes, ton £16 to	20 0 0
	Nailrod	19 0 0
	Pig, No. 1 Scotch	Dull
Lead	Pipe	30 0 0
	Sheet	Nominal
Sheathing metal, Muntz's lb. 11d.		0 1 0
Tin	Block	0 2 0
	Plates, charcoal IC, box 46s to	2 0 0
	IX, 54s to	2 10 0
	IXX, 60s to	3 5 0
Zinc	Rolled ton	Nominal
OILS, PAINTS, &c.		
Oil	Black, tun	18 0 0
	Butts, Gordon's	2 5 0
	Castor lb.	Nominal
	Cocoanut ton	None
	Linseed boil. drms, gal	0 4 0
	raw,	0 4 0
	Olive, in jars	Nominal
	pints doz. 10s. to	0 17 0
	Sperm ton	None
Paints	Black	25 0 0
	Green £30 to	30 0 0
	Red £20 to	28 0 0
	White £30 to	32 0 0
	Yellow £26 to	28 0 0
Pitch	Stockholm £2 to	2 5 0
Rosin	American bar.	0 16 0
Tar	Stockholm, bar. 35s. to	2 0 0
Turps	English, drums, gal 6s 6d to	0 7 0
Varnish	Noble and Hoare's, invoice	Nominal
Whiting, in casks, ton £5 to		6 0 0
EASTERN PRODUCE.		
Arrowroot, S. S. Island		0 0 4
Cigars	Manila 3s, M.	Nominal
	4s,	
Coffee	Java lb. 3½d. to	0 0 4
	Manila 4½d. to	0 0 5
Cordage	Coir ton	None
	warps	
	Manila, common	Dull
	patent	
Pepper	Black	25 0 0
	White	46 0 0
Pimento	60 to	90 0 0
Rice	Java	None
	Patna bag	1 7 6
Sago	Pearl cwt	2 0 0
Sugar	China, brown	Nominal
	white	
Sugar	Java, brown	
	white	
	Manila, pampanga	
	panganisan	
Tea	Congou, chest £3 17s. 6d. to	4 7 6
	Hysonskin 60s. 6d. to	3 3 0
SUNDRIES.		
Anchors	cwt. 32s to	2 2 0
Bags	3 bushel, hemp 18s. to	0 19 0
	tow 13s. to	0 17 0
Barley	V. D. Land 6s. 0d. to	0 6 6
Beef	Colonial, Drake's	3 10 0
	Irish	None
Blue	Colman's, cwt	5 0 0
Candles	Sperm, American, lb. 1s 6d to	0 0 0
	Stearine 1s 6d to	0 1 8
Canvas	Scotch bleached No. 1, yd.	0 1 0
Cheese	Cheddar	None
	Colonial, lb.	0 0 4
Cordage	English, Frost's, ton	45 0 0
Epsom Salts		11 0 0
Fish	Herrings, red, tins, doz. 21d. to	2 0
	white, barrel	Nominal
Flax	New Zealand, ton £16 to	17 10 0
Flour	V. D. L., firsts	Nominal
	Colonial	
Ginger	Bleached W.I. cwt £5 12s. to	6 0 0
	Brown £3 4s. to	4 5 0
	E.I.	None
Glass	Crown, box 22s. 6d. to	1 0 0
Gunpowder,	blasting, cwt, £2 5s. to	2 10 0
	Cannister FFF, doz. £1 1s to	1 4 0
Hams	York, lb.	0 0 0
Hops	East Kent 1847 lb.	Dull
Isinglass,	book 5s. to	0 5 6
Liquorice,	Sotazzi 13d. to	0 1 2
Mustards,	lbs., dozen 14s. to	0 16 0
	½ lbs., 8s. to	0 9 0
Nails	Ewbank's patent, cwt.	None
	Horse	
	Hurdle	
	Spikes	
Nitre	E.I.	0 18 0
Oakum	Pressed	1 16 0
Oars	Ash foot	0 0 0
Oatmeal,	Colonial cwt. 18s to	1 0 0
Oats	V. D. Land	0 3 0
Pearl Barley,	cwt. £1 4s. to	1 5 0
Peas	Split bushels.	0 16 0
Pickles	Pints dozen 9s. 6d. to	0 10 0
	Quarts 14s. 6d. to	0 15 0
Pipes	Sm. bowls gross 1s. 6d. to	0 1 9
Pork	Irish barrel	Nominal
	Colonial	
Salt	Coarse Liverpool,	2 5 0
	Fine stoved,	3 10 0
	Rock	4 0 0
	St. Ubes	0 0 0
Skins	Kangaroo	Dull
Slates	Countess M.	Nominal
	Duchess	
Soap	Colonial ton £23 to	26 0 0
	Liverpool	None
Soda Ash,	53 °/ₒ	20 0 0
	Carbon, cwt.	0 0 0
	Crystals, 9d. to	0 10 0
Starch	Colman's 7d. to	0 0 7½
	Leecher's 7d. to	0 0 7½
Sugar	Pieces, No. 1, colonial, ton	27 0 0
	Refined	40 0 0
	English	40 0 0
Timber	Battens, 9 x 3 foot	Nominal
	Deals, 11 x 3	0 1 0
Tobacco	Barret's, lb.	Nominal
	Cavendish	
	Keg	
Tumblers,	Cut, prince's pattern, 5s. to	0 6 0
	Moulded 5s. 6d. to	0 6 0
Twine	Seaming	0 1 0
	Shop	1 4 0
Vinegar	Burnett's, gallon	0 2 0
	Champion's	0 2 0
Whalebone, ton		Nominal
Whale-line,	English, ton	Dull
	Manila, 56s. to	60 0 0
Wheat	V. D. Land, bushel, 4s. 3d. to	0 4 6
Wheat-mills		None
Wool-bagging,	27 in., yard	0 0 7
Wool-lashing,	Manila	30 0 0
Wool-packs,	9½ lb. 4s. 6d. to	0 5 0
FREIGHTS TO BRITAIN.		
Hides	per ton £2 5s. to	2 10 0
Oil,	imperial 95s. to	5 0 0
Ore		1 0 0
Tallow	75s. to	4 0 0
Wool	lb. 1d. to	0 0 1½
EXCHANGE.		
Bank Drafts, 30 days' sight,		2 per cent. prem.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Tuesday, November 14, 1848.*

Extraordinary

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1848.

The European News.

Sydney Morning Herald Office, Tuesday, noon.

THE great interest caused by the late news from Ireland, which showed that an insurrection would certainly take place, induces us to devote a large portion of our extra sheet to a detail of the circumstances attending Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN's attack upon the police and the miserable defeat which he experienced. After all the declamation of the last two years, the insurgents, choosing their own ground and their own time for the actual revolt, were defeated by a subdivision of police, without the assistance of a single soldier; their leaders were forced to secrete themselves, and were gradually being arrested and committed to take their trials for high treason. The spirit of disaffection had received such a check, that there was no fear of any further concerted outbreak, and the "rebellion of 1848" was considered at an end.

The English news is not very interesting; the motion for vote by ballot was carried by surprise, and would be rescinded before the end of the session. Sir W. MOLESWORTH's motion on the Colonies had been brought before the House of Commons, and the debate stood adjourned for a fortnight: Sir WILLIAM's speech is said to have been a very admirable one: we shall endeavour to lay the greater portion of it before our readers.

The emigration movement continued to increase. Lord GREY intended to state the views of Her Majesty's government with respect to emigration to Australia on the 10th of August.

By a paragraph in the *Times'* city article, it appears that there is still some hope of our having the benefit of steam communication with England.

In France, all was quiet. A vote of confidence on General CAVAIGNAC had been carried almost unanimously.

In Italy, the Austrians had gained a great number of advantages, and were driving the liberal army out of Lombardy, but we must postpone our extracts respecting continental affairs until to-morrow.

The extracts which we give this afternoon will be found most intensely interesting, and we shall devote the whole of tomorrow's *Herald* to a continuation of them.

PENSION TO LIEUTENANT WAGHORN, R.N.—The Court of Directors of the East India Company have granted a pension of £100 per annum, for life, to Lieutenant Waghorn, R.N., as an acknowledgment for the services he has rendered the cause of steam communication between this country and India. We understand Mr. Waghorn, after a long and laborious public career, has retired into private life; we trust he may long be spared to enjoy the fruits of his perseverance and zeal. His agency business will in future be carried on by his late partner, Mr. Wheatley.—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

THE INSURRECTION IN IRELAND.

BATTLE OF BOULAGH COMMON.

THE REBEL ARMY DEFEATED BY A DETACHMENT OF POLICE!

(From the Weekly Chronicle, August 6.)

WE copy from the *Times* the following graphic account of the defeat of the insurgents in Tipperary by a small party of police:—

WILLMONT, NEAR BALLINGARRY, COUNTY OF TIPPERARY, SATURDAY.—The news which I have to communicate will give, I am sure, universal satisfaction in England and throughout the world. The rebellion having actually commenced this morning on the common of Boulagh, near Ballingarry, has been decisively checked by the firmness and courage of fifty or sixty police. Three of the insurgents have, I believe, paid the penalty of their rashness with their lives. More are wounded, and among them, I am told, is one of the Confederate leaders. Smith O'Brien made his escape from the field of battle on horseback, and is now in all probability either taken or dead. If not, his capture may be looked on as certain. The large sum offered by government, and the animosity which the rebel chief has excited by his conduct, make it impossible that he can escape the hands of justice, unless, indeed, he carries out the resolution which he has more than once avowed, of resistance even to the death.

Being in sight of the spot where the conflict took place, and having the most ample and authentic sources of information, I am fortunately able to supply you with full particulars of occurrences, which will be ever memorable in the annals of Ireland, not so much for their intrinsic importance, as from the results which are likely to flow from them.

This morning at three o'clock intelligence was received at Kilkenny that O'Brien, Meagher, Doheny, O'Reilly, and Dillon, had been proclaimed traitors; that rewards had been offered of £500 for the apprehension of O'Brien, and of £300 for that of each of his four confederates. Notices to this effect were posted up not only in Kilkenny, but all over the country, policemen having been despatched on cars in every direction for that purpose. Scarcely had the announcement been made at Kilkenny, when Mr. Blake, the county inspector of constabulary, resolved to undertake the important duty which the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation pointed out. Having matured his plans, with the most praiseworthy despatch he started from Kilkenny shortly after daybreak, and reaching Harleypark, ascertained there on undoubted authority, that Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other proclaimed traitors had passed the night among the colliers (or "Black Boys") of Boulagh common, within a mile of Ballingarry. This important point having been settled, Mr. Blake sent a messenger to Callan, where the constabulary of the surrounding district had been concentrated some days previously. These, to the number of fifty or sixty men, under the command of chief constable Trant, he directed to march on the common of Boulagh, a distance of 10 Irish miles. Mr. Blake also despatched a messenger to Mr. Greene, the resident magistrate of Kilkenny, requesting him to get a strong military force moved at once from the barracks there to the same point. Proceeding to Ballyphilip, the residence of Mr. Going, he there received further information as to the whereabouts of Mr. O'Brien and his rebel crew. Acting upon this, he proceeded at once to Thurles, and having secured military reinforcements of the most complete and overwhelming kind from that place, and, by the aid of messengers, from Fethard, Clonmel, Templemore, and Cashel, he had these all concentrated on the spot which had been pointed out to him as the head quarters of the rebel army. While all these preparations were in progress, the small but courageous band of policemen from Callan had already penetrated to the very centre of disaffection, and, with a resolution which, when all the circumstances are known, will excite universal admiration, had in effect suppressed the insurrection. A body of fifty armed men had checked the rebellion which was to sweep before it the armies of the Queen, and to disunite the two islands for ever! As I have not yet been on the field of battle, I am only able to give a general outline of what took place there. The police, marching to the common of Boulagh, found Smith O'Brien and his associates in treason stationed there with an overwhelming force, ready to give them battle. The bell of the nearest Roman Catholic Chapel had been rung as soon as they were seen approaching, and crowds of persons were momentarily flocking to the ranks of the insurgents. Finding himself in danger of being surrounded and cut off, chief constable Trant threw his men into a substantially slated house which stands on an eminence close to the common. Here they were speedily assailed by the armed mob without and by their leaders. Mr. Smith O'Brien went up to the window with a brace of pistols in his hands, and called on them to surrender their arms, promising them if they complied their persons would be safe. While he parleyed and endeavoured to fraternise by shaking hands with the men through the windows, his adherents were very coolly piling straw and hay at the entrance of the house, with the view of suffocating the poor fellows within, or burning them alive. The time was now come for action, but the police did not use their muskets until several shots had been fired at them, and stones thrown in on them through the window. One account says they fired a volley—another that they fired only three shots. Certain, however, it is that two men—one of them, I believe, named M'Bride—were killed dead on the spot, and that a third expired shortly after. It is also currently reported that one of Smith O'Brien's friends (some say Dillon) was wounded in the knee. The effect of this determined conduct was that the crowd retreated, and although Smith O'Brien urged them over and over again to go and pull down the house, they would not attempt it. The Roman Catholic clergymen of the district, it is said, arrived at this time on the scene of strife, and implored the people to abstain from violence. Smith O'Brien and his friends then appear to have got disgusted. Declaring that, as the people would not stand by him, he would not stand by them, he fled across the country upon the chief constable's horse, and, rumour says, in the direction of Urlingford. By this time a reinforcement of constabulary had arrived from Cashel, and soon after strong bodies of the regular troops, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, came pouring in from every quarter. By the time they had arrived the utmost tranquillity prevailed—the rebellion had vanished, and was nowhere to be found. The military will bivouac tonight on the open field—no pleasant position, as it rains in torrents. So much for the battle of Boulagh Common, fought between 4000 or 5000 insurgents and 50 or 60 police.

There are some details not directly connected with this narrative which will interest the public, and which I propose to mention. I left Kilkenny on the route taken by Mr. Blake, and having passed into Tipperary, am now in the immediate neighbourhood of Mullinahone, Ballingarry, and the collieries. It will hardly be believed that there was nothing in the appearance of the district through which I passed which indicated the slightest disturbance or apprehension of it. The live stock of the farmers were grazing on the fields as usual; the peasantry were seen hanging about their cabin doors; even the carriers of culm coal for burning limestone plied their dusty occupation as usual. There was no excitement, no hurrying to and fro of armed bands, no ringing of bells or lighting of bonfires. In fact, the whole country appeared profoundly tranquil. Noble pasture lands and luxuriant crops met the eye wherever it turned, while on the summit of Slievenamon rested a canopy of mist, as lazy-looking and imperturbable as the most ardent lover of peaceful scenery could desire. Such was the external appearance of that part of Tipperary through which I travelled, when the long-promised and much-feared rebellion of 1848 broke out there.

Yet it was evident after a time that some mischief was on foot. The faces of the men one met appeared dejected. In the dusk of the evening I passed a man in a cart, who had evidently been just wounded, and on arriving at a gentleman's house, where I went to receive accurate information, I found the place barricaded and fortified in the most formidable manner; the lower windows were built in, the door was of immense thickness and double bolted, the windows above were most ingeniously fitted up to protect the besieged, and yet enable them to pour their fire in the most destructive manner on their assailants. Within were six or seven young men as a fighting garrison, and a large party of ladies, many of whom had come there for protection. Pistols, double barrelled guns, and hand grenades were the weapons of defence. The place altogether was a perfect fortress on a small and domestic scale. Nor was all this caution unnecessary; for yesterday the gentleman to whom the house belongs was on the point of receiving a visit from Mr. Smith O'Brien and twelve other leading confederates and friends. They filled three cars, and were armed to the teeth. About ten out of the large number of hands employed by the gentleman whose house I have just described, met the "King of Munster" and his staff, and refused to allow them to pass. Mr. O'Brien they would allow to go, but no one else. Mr. O'Brien, whose object was to demand arms, declined going on such conditions, and so the matter ended. Yesterday, a barricade was erected at Killaticul, on an alarm being given that the cavalry were coming to take the town. Smith O'Brien was there at the time, and being at the head of an immense body of insurgents, walked up, with a pistol in each hand, to the commanding officer and asked him if he had come to arrest him. The other replied that he had no orders of the kind, his instructions being to pass from one point to another. Thereupon the rebel chief agreed to let him and his party pass, and this small body of cavalry was escorted for a short distance on its way by "the King of Munster's" army. To day there were two barricades erected—one of carts near Ballingarry, and the other of stones from an old wall near the Mardike Coalworks.

The manner in which the Confederate leaders collected the people is by firing four or five shots at each point where cross roads meet that they come to.

No outrages on property, at least none of a serious character, have been committed by the insurgents. They have several times taken temporary possession of horses for their own use. They have also made a descent on some of the potato fields, but these are all the charges I have heard against them on that score.

The fact that the clubs of Kilkenny have dissolved is confirmed.

WILLMONT, NEAR BOULAGH COMMON, Sunday Night.—Yesterday, on arriving at this place, I despatched a letter to the post town of Callan, the contents of which were to be communicated to you by telegraph. The letter was carried by Mr. W. P. Latham, a young gentleman residing here, and who had obligingly offered me his services for that purpose. He arrived at Callan in perfect safety, but on his return he was stopped by a band of men who were armed with guns, scythes, and pikes, and who threatened to shoot him if he did not at once acknowledge that he was the bearer of despatches. By using the name of Mr. Lathe, gentleman highly popular in this neighbourhood, and by conciliatory language, he succeeded, after two hours' detention, in pacifying his captors; but finding from them that another party was lying in wait to intercept him, he deemed it more prudent to return and spend the night at Callan. Having done so, he left on his way home at eleven o'clock this morning, and

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reached Carabine bridge—appropriately so called—in perfect safety. There, however, he found himself suddenly surrounded by armed men, who were lying in ambush for him, and shouted out, "There goes the spy!" Finding that his progress was cut off, he at once leaped his horse over the ditch, and took to the fields; but a shot was fired at him immediately afterwards, and before he reached home he was pelted with stones. I make no comments on these facts.

The rebellion has for the moment been suppressed by the gallantry of 50 policemen, and the judicious arrangements of Mr. Blake, inspector of constabulary for the county of Kilkenny. To them belongs the chief merit of the check which insurrection yesterday received at the common of Boulagh. Having, however, visited the spot to day, and made the most minute inquiries of persons in every way trustworthy, I am now enabled to supply you with details which serve to fill up the outlines I have already given of the events which took place here yesterday.

In the first place, then, I have to mention that the brunt of the contest was not entirely borne by the party of constabulary from Callan. A body of nineteen men from Cashel, headed by Sub-Inspector Cox, and accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Ffrench, R.M., arrived on the scene of action just as the struggle with Mr. Trant and his fifty men had terminated. While they were pushing upwards to the house where their comrades were barricaded, an immense body of the insurgents came down upon them. One man, "a black coat boy," armed with a huge pike, which he brandished as he went along, offered to lead the attack on the police, and stood out in front for that purpose. Sub-Inspector Cox immediately gave the order to one of his constables, "Shoot that man." He was at once pierced through the heart with a ball, and fell dead, tumbling over like a hare when shot running. This had a decisive effect. The crowd fled at once, receiving a volley as they dispersed, which must have wounded some of them. The firing of Mr. Cox's party was heard by another detachment of ninety police under the command of Sub Inspector Monaghan, moving up to the scene of action from Killenaule. The men at once gave three hearty cheers, and leaving the high road ran across the fields as fast as they could to the succour of their comrades. On their arrival, the party of Sub-Inspector Trant withdrew from their perilous position, and returned to Callan.

The widow Cormack's house, which these men occupied, stands on an elevated piece of ground above the common of Boulagh. It is a very substantial building, surrounded by a wall four feet high, and remarkably well adapted for the purpose for which it was used. The police appeared to have retreated on this position, parleying as they went with the insurgents, who in overwhelming numbers demanded their arms. Once safely inside they proceeded to barricade the windows and doors. Mantel-pieces were torn down, doors pulled from their hinges, and dressers displaced for this purpose. The house now presents internally a sufficiently dismantled look, and poor Mrs. Cormack is left to lament a woeful destruction of her furniture and fixtures. Her own account of the affair is exceedingly graphic, and deserves to be recorded. Knowing that disturbances were likely to take place, she had collected within her house, as a sanctuary, her five children. When the police took possession of it, the insurgents shook their pikes at her for this, and in alarm she went to Mr. Smith O'Brien, who with the "82 Club" cap upon his head, was squatted in her cabbage garden at the time to avoid the fire of the little garrison within the house. The widow besought the "King of Munster" to go and speak to the police, but he declined doing so, and asked her to go back and tell them that all he wanted from them was their arms. Finding that, as an ambassador, she did not succeed in getting his request acceded to, she returned, and taking hold of Mr. O'Brien by the collar, again urged him to see Mr. Trant. At first he refused to go, but the widow offered to [illegible] him, and then [illegible] gained her object so far [illegible] that a conflict was inevit[illegible], she wish[illegible] recover possession of her five young c[illegible]. The police, however, refused to [illegible] them up, retaining them as hostage[illegible] their own safety, but placing them un[illegible] the staircase, the spot most sheltered fro[illegible] the fire of the rebels. The widow the[illegible] went for the priest, and was absent f[illegible] the town while the fighting was going [illegible]. On her return, the insurgents were re[illegible] their dead and wounded, being allo[illegible] by the police to do so on condition that they came unarmed.

Taking up the thread of the narrative at the point where widow Cormack's information ceases, I hear from Mr. Trant that he was up stairs barricading the windows there when Smith O'Brien made his appearance below. The rebels had occupied some back premises, and were keeping up a cross fire, which made it very difficult for him to join his men below. Having, however, succeeded in getting down safely, he saw Smith O'Brien creeping on all fours out of the gate of the inclosure. Two of his men immediately shouted, "There he is," and raising their muskets fired at him within a distance of 12 yards. He rolled over at the discharge, either to avoid the shot, or because he was hit, and then disappeared. I had nearly omitted mentioning one point in the widow Cormack's statement which is interesting and important. On her return, she found a crowd of persons round a handsome looking young man who was severely wounded, being shot through both legs. This is supposed to be Mr. Dillon. They were cutting off his boot when she saw him, and he appeared to be in great pain. The blood was streaming from the wound.

The Roman Catholic clergy of the district appear to have acted in a very creditable manner with reference to this insurrectionary movement. The conduct of the Rev. Mr. Corcoran I have already alluded to. I have now to state that the Rev. Mr. Mahor exposed himself yesterday to considerable personal danger in interfering between the police and the peasantry, and endeavouring to put a stop to the disturbances. The Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald also used his influence at a late hour last night, in preserving the peace, when the people, who were in a very excited state, had begun to ring the chapel bell of Killensale, and threatened to renew the contest.

To-day I hear that he exhorted his hearers from the pulpit to observe the law, and that the celebrated Father Laffan also told his excitable parishioners at mass that if they joined in the rebellion he would curse them from the altar by bell, book, and candle. Father O'Shaughnessy, parish priest of Drangan, made a similar announcement, and altogether there is no doubt that the Roman Catholic clergy here, as a body, have used their influence most creditably for the preservation of the public peace by discountenancing rebellion.

The military force which arrived here last night is 1500 strong, and is under the command of that distinguished officer, General M'Donald. It consists of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and is equipped as completely in every respect as if about to engage in a regular campaign. General M'Donald concentrated his forces upon this position last night with extraordinary rapidity, and his arrangements for keeping up communication with the different military stations in the neighbourhood so as effectually to crush any outbreak that may be attempted, are of the most complete and satisfactory character.

The small parties of police actually engaged with the insurgents appear to have done bloody execution among them. Out of eleven who are known to have been killed on the spot, or very seriously wounded, six are already dead, and the rest are not expected to survive. Many more, I hear, are hurt, and it is impossible to ascertain exactly the extent of the loss, as the insurgents, who were principally colliers out of work, withdrew their comrades when they fell, and concealed the bodies of their dead. Smith O'Brien, I hear, gave a sovereign to a woman whose husband was shot dead before he left the scene of action.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* gives the following account of the way in which the house became the scene of conflict:—On the night of Friday last, Smith O'Brien, who on the Thursday before had been seen safe by 800 armed men out of their county of Tipperary, towards Waterford county, returned unexpectedly to Commons, accompanied by three jaunting cars full of gentlemen. The neighbourhood turned out, armed, and seized the arms of "two streets of palatines," as my collier guide called a Protestant colony, descendants of Germans, settled in the neighbourhood. That night was passed by O'Brien and his party reviewing and marshalling their force; and he slept in a cabin, round which 32 men stood guard. Next morning, having notice by their spies of the advance of the Callan police force, which formed part of four or five different bodies which were to concentrate at Ballingarry, he assembled and addressed his men on two great plateaux of culm, and about half-past 12 o'clock they saw the Callan police force, of thirty-seven men, under Inspector Trant, advancing from Ballingarry to meet them. The police had advanced as far as a cross road that comes down the hill past Mrs. M'Cormack's house, when, suddenly seeing the great numbers that were under Smith O'Brien, they turned up the cross road with a view of gaining a post of defence. O'Brien's body then broke, and rushed up the hill to anticipate their design; or, as my informant phrased it, to "cross-cut them." But the police got in first, running neck and neck. The widow M'Cormack, who some minutes before had gone down from her house to the national school, alarmed, by reason of the music and the hurraing, for the safety of two of her children at school there, found herself mingled by the crowd rushing up. She ran with them, for she had left five children in the house, and reached the yard gate just as the police had secured the house doors. Outside the wall were hundreds shouting, while within in front and in rear, were a few. At the gate they stopped her, and cried, "Why did you let them in?" But she rushed past, and standing up on the parlour window-stool, begged in vain that her children might be given out. She then said to the police, "I will send for the priest to make the peace," and she offered to put a boy on Mr. Trant's grey horse that was loose in the enclosure in front, but the inspector advised her to send a boy on foot. She then went to Smith O'Brien, who was sitting under the wall in the cabbage garden, and asked him what it was he wanted? He said, "Tell the police it is their arms I want." She returned to him with a refusal, and putting her hand on his coat collar, she said "Go, sir, and speak to them yourself;" but he refused unless she went with him, which she did, and she saw him parley with them through the parlour window, and shake hands with them. She had previously seen some of the black-coated men carrying hay to the back door, and heard O'Brien hurrying them. Just about this time some of the men outside the wall flung stones at the windows, and fired a few shots, and she ran out, hearing the police bid her clear away, and before she was many steps the volley was given from the house. She ran to her father's, three fields off, and, returning in a quarter of an hour, found the firing over, the priest there, and the mob standing round out of reach of shot. At the wicket one lay dead, at the adjacent corner under the wall another badly wounded, whom the priest was preparing, and another lay badly wounded near the yard gate. A hundred and twenty yards down a sloping field, west of the house, was a bulk of men, amongst whom Smith O'Brien was walking up and down quickly. They had a young man there, "a pure young gentleman," the blood pouring down his legs, his face pale and sweaty, and he said, "Oh, lads, lay me down—lay me down, anywhere." She advised them to take off his boots, which they were doing when she quitted them. Shortly after she saw Smith O'Brien ride off alone the Kilkenny way. It is believed that the wounded man was O'Brien Dillon, whom they call Dillon Browne.

WILLMONT, NEAR BOULAGH COMMON, Monday Night.—To-day this portion of the country has continued perfectly tranquil. No outrages have taken place nor any anticipated. The people are returning to their work, and appear to have abandoned for the present any idea of renewing the contest. It is beyond doubt that the presence of the military force under General Macdonald has alone effected this, and that the rebellious spirit of Tipperary is controlled, not extinguished. I am positively informed that since the affray on Saturday last arms not previously called into requisition have been sent to be repaired, and that the peasantry are determined, as soon as the troops are removed, to renew the contest. A little bloodshed every one here feels can never cure the raging fever which wicked men have excited in this part of Ireland. One paroxysm has been surmounted by the loss of life on Saturday, but the strength of the disease is unimpaired. The peasantry expect that Smith O'Brien and his friends will soon return among them, and they prepare themselves for another struggle on his behalf. From this calamity nothing will save the country but a steady, stern, and watchful government by military force; with all their audacity they quail under that. They feel and show their powerlessness by many minute signs observable among them, the meaning of which even a stranger has no difficulty in comprehending.

There has been intelligence to-day from all directions in this neighbourhood likely to be the least disturbed—from Slievenamon, Fethard, Killenaul, Littleton, Holy Cross, Clanoulty, and other points—and everything continues perfectly peaceable. How long this will last remains to be seen. General Macdonald's head-quarters are still at Billingarry, and he continues actively engaged in organizing the measures of repression which he intends adopting for the district. The rebels may, therefore, soon expect to feel the full severity of the power which they so wantonly provoked. To-day the General and his staff inspected Mrs. Cormack's house, and expressed his great satisfaction at the manner in which it had been defended by Mr. Trant and his party of fifty-three men. He also announced his intention of representing to the Government the loss which Mrs. Cormack had sustained by the complete destruction of her property in barricading the house. Coroner's inquests were held to-day upon the bodies of two of the men killed on Saturday. The bodies of the other four, believed to be dead, have been concealed. Some of the wounded still lie in a very precarious state; but one man shot through the lower lobe of the right lung it is thought will recover.

It is satisfactory, amidst the contradictory reports abroad about S. O'Brien, to find that one point at least has been cleared up. He escaped the shots fired at him by the two policemen when he was crawling on all fours out of Mrs. Cormack's cabbage garden. Indeed, on a minute inspection of the spot, I find that the "King of Munster" took particular care of his personal safety, calculating with the skill of an engineer what position he could best occupy, and ensconcing himself among the vegetables, and under the shelter of a wall, in a manner much more prudent than daring. In fact, had half as much ingenuity been exercised by him on behalf of his followers as he showed for himself, Mr. Trant and his brave men would probably have been exterminated before succour reached them. I have to-day heard another incident illustrative of Mr. O'Brien's conduct, and the notice of which will enable me to correct a mistake. When the troop of cavalry was stopped by a barricade at Killenaul on Friday, it was not Mr. S. O'Brien who came out to meet them, but a gentleman dressed in black, who is believed to have been Mr. Dillon. Mr. Smith O'Brien, I hear, doffing the cap of "the '82 club," seized a boy's hat, put it on as a disguise, rushed into one of the houses, and with his pistols ready, watched through the window as the troop passed along. It is not correct that the officer in command offered to retire on finding his progress opposed. He at once told the rebels that he would effect his passage by force, and he appears to have acted up to his duty in every respect. The only blunder which seems to have been made by the military was at Kilkenny, the necessary reinforcements from which place on Saturday were somehow or other withheld.

A disturbance which, however, does not appear to have any serious results, took place at Thurles on the day of the fight at Mrs. Cormack's. The Commissary wished to forward from that place some provisions for the troops, and for that purpose the police pressed some cars. They were rescued by a crowd of men, women, and children, and it was not until a military reinforcement arrived from Templemore that the confusion and uproar was quelled. The mob assailed the stipendiary magistrate, who knocked one of them down. They also attacked the house of the baker who executed the contract for bread. He fired upon them, but he appears to be an indifferent shot, for instead of its travelling towards the rioters, the bullet found its way into a window of his opposite neighbour's house, nearly wounding one of the inmates.

The following account is taken from the *Freeman's Journal*:—

DUBLIN, Four o'clock A.M.—We have received the following special report from our correspondent in Kilkenny:—Early on Saturday morning, Sub-Inspector Trant, of the Callan station, county Kilkenny, with between forty and fifty men under his command, proceeded to the neighbourhood of Ballingarry, on the borders of the county of Tipperary, and twelve miles from the city of Kilkenny, to assist in arresting Mr. Smith O'Brien, who was reported to be in the mountains of that locality, surrounded by a large body of armed peasantry. Some time afterwards a mounted police constable, named Carroll, was sent from the Maudlin-street station, with a despatch for Sub-Inspector Trant, but on arriving at a part of the county between Ballingarry and a place called Comenons, he heard several shots fired, and

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he was soon afterwards taken prisoner by some armed country people, several of whom were for shooting him, saying, as I have been informed, 'If this man gets back he will hang us all.' The others, however, declared they would not take Carroll's life. The constable was in coloured clothes. He was taken into the presence of Mr. Smith O'Brien, who it appears wore a cap with a peak and silver band, and carried a stick in his hand. Mr. O'Brien addressing Carroll formally said, "You are one of the mounted police?" The constable at once said he was, being aware that he was known to persons in the neighbourhood. Mr. S. O'Brien then turned round and asked the people whether he should give himself up, but they advised him not to take such a step, upon which he walked about for some time, and then mounting the constable's horse, rode away. Carroll was detained in the custody of four men. During this time Sub-Inspector Trant and his men were shut up in a house to which they had retreated, surrounded by the country people, upon whom they fired from the windows. After a lapse of two or three hours, Carroll was left in the charge of one man, who allowed him to take his departure. On his road back, Carroll encountered Mr. Smith O'Brien, who had changed his dress, and now wore a hat. Mr. O'Brien, who was on horseback, stopped the constable, but the latter remonstrated with him, and told him it was foolish to think of holding out against the force that would be brought against him, especially as the priests were exhorting the people not to join in resisting the authorities. Mr. O'Brien appeared to think deeply on what Carroll said, and observed that for twenty years he had been endeavouring to serve his country, but that if the people did not stand by him, he might as well give up the attempt. He shortly afterwards gave Carroll his stick, and rode off.

It would be impossible to picture the consternation into which the rebel army was thrown by this disgraceful issue of an insurrection which has been in process of gestation since the memorable year of the monster meetings; and now, after all the stimulants that had been applied to bring it to a healthy maturity, has been crushed in the bud by a handful of policemen. This is a sad response to all the ravings and blusterings about the armed millions united in a holy cause, the "wild blood of Tipperary," fighting to the death, &c. Alas! for the last appeals of Messrs. Duffy, Martin, and Lalor. The rebellion, to use their favourite phrase, has been "squelched," and in all human probability before the opening of the Commission on Tuesday next, the leaders will be in the hands of the "enemy."

THE LAST HEARD OF SMITH O'BRIEN.

DUBLIN, August 2.—The *Freeman's Journal* of this morning contains the following:—

KILKENNY, Tuesday night, Nine o'clock.—Up to this hour it is not known where Smith O'Brien is at present. It is said that Mr. O'Brien rode by himself from Ballingarry in the direction of Kilkenny. I heard to day, on what I would certainly call good authority, that a poor rate collector or relieving officer saw Mr. O'Brien, in company with two other persons, riding across the country in the neighbourhood of Clomanto, which is nine miles from this city on the Thurles road, yesterday. I believe this statement to be true. There was a rumour afloat here that he was in Nenagh last night, but this is not generally credited.

Mr. S. O'Brien has made over all his property to his family. His father in law (Mr. Gabbett, of Limerick,) and his own family, are said to be in a state of very great affliction at the probable results of his conduct. Some curse Dr. Griffin, of Limerick, whose advice caused him to change his mind, and continue in the agitating line after his relinquishment consequent on the mal-treatment he received from his followers at the celebrated *soirée* in this town.

The inland mails arrived at three o'clock this afternoon, by the Great Southern and Western Railway. The accounts state that tranquillity prevailed all through the south. The report brought by the passengers from Tipperary was, that Smith O'Brien had fled from the colliery district on Saturday afternoon—that he had reached Woodford, a village on the Shannon, hoping to make his way to New Quay, a little seaport village in the west of Galway County, ten miles beyond Gort. There was another report that he had fled towards Limerick. I do not place the slightest reliance on any of these statements. A letter from Thurles, by this mail, states that several of the peasantry, who had been mad enough to move towards the insurgent districts, had returned and were resuming their labour.

As you are aware, the army concentrated around the district where the rebels are located, were to have moved this morning, under the command of Generals Napier and Macdonald, to scour the country, and effectually to crush the insurgent movement.

From letters received by myself this afternoon, I think there is no doubt that Smith O'Brien is still at the head of a large party of rebels in Tipperary, and that he is determined to resist any attempt to capture him.

ARRIVAL OF LORD HARDINGE.—HIS RUMOURED APPOINTMENT TO THE LORD LIEUTENANCY.

Lieutenant-General Viscount Hardinge has arrived in Dublin, to give his invaluable co-operation in suppressing the insurrectionary movement in the south. The distinguished officer arrived in Kingstown by the Amphion, and reached Dublin at half-past one o'clock by a special train of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway. The gallant general proceeded to the vice-regal Lodge, Phœnix Park, to visit the Lord Lieutenant. Lieutenant General Sir Edward Blakeney, commander of the forces, has also gone to the Vice-regal Lodge. It is stated that Lord Hardinge is to proceed to join the army, in the south, to-morrow morning, but this is not certain. The correspondent of the *Herald* says: I am enabled to say that Lord Hardinge wil be appointed immediately to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE REBEL LEADERS.

The following important notification has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant—"Caution.—Whereas William Smith O'Brien, Thomas Francis Meagher, John B. Dillon, Michael Doheny, and divers other persons, stand charged as being guilty of the crime of high treason, and being engaged in rebellion against her Majesty; now, this is to give notice to, and warn all persons, that all those who shall protect against their pursuers any of the above named persons, or others whom they shall know to be engaged in similar treasonable practices, or who shall afford them the means to escape, or who shall aid in their disguise, or who shall mislead those who are in search of them, or who shall harbour or shelter them by receiving them into their dwellings, or otherwise, are themselves guilty of high treason, and will be dealt with accordingly.—By his Excellency's command, T. N. REDINGTON.—Dublin Castle, August 1, 1848."

Mr. Eugene O'Reilly, a rather prominent leader of the confederates, and against whom a warrant had been issued, surrendered himself to the magistrates, and has been committed to Kilmainham under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. Mr. O'Reilly took this step at the instance, or on the compulsion rather, of his father, a respectable solicitor, who accompanied his son to the police office. The prisoner, who is an extremely prepossessing young man, of education, with good expectations, formed one of the Irish embassy to Paris, with the ultimate view of entering the French army. Having, however, taken a few lessons in military tactics, he changed his mind, and returned to Ireland, where he shortly afterwards became president of one of the clubs.

MORE COUNTIES PROCLAIMED.

A Privy Council was held at the Castle on Monday afternoon, when it was resolved to place the following counties and baronies of counties under the operation of the Prevention of Crime and Outrage Act. This step has been taken with a view of effecting a general disarmament of the rebels:—1. County Kerry.—2. County of the town of Galway.—3. Baronies of Kanturk, Skibbereen, Skull, Castletown, Berehaven, Bantry, Macroon. county Cork.—4. County Wexford.—5. County Carlow.—6. Queen's County.—7. County Kildare.—8. County Wicklow.—9. Baronies of Ballybay, Ballycarran, Coolestown, Kilcoursey, Geashill, Upper Philipstown, Lower Philipstown, Warrinstown, King's County.—10. County Westmeath.—11. County Louth.—12. Baronies of Castlepollard, Clonkee, Tullygorry, Lower Loughtee, county Cavan.—13. Barony of Farney, county Monaghan.—14. Baronies of Upper Fews and Upper Orier, county Armagh.—15. Barony of Newry, county Down.—(Dated July 30.)

APPREHENSION OF A BATCH OF LINENDRAPER REBEL OFFICERS.

At an early hour on Monday morning, a party of police entered the extensive establishment of the Messrs. Pim, for the arrest of several young men holding situations there, who were suspected of treasonable practices.

The circumstances connected with the arrests of these colonels and captains in embryo, are as follow:—It appears the clerks of the establishment reside on the premises; and the chief clerk, on being required by the police, at once ordered all the young men to open their boxes. This was instantly complied with. The police then inquired whether certain persons whom they named, were present? Ten answered, who were at once taken into custody. It appeared by certain documents found upon them that they had received regular commissions to act as field officers and captains in the rebel army. The parties were all known to have been connected with the seditious clubs in the city, and have for some time back been numbered amongst the suspected. Their proceedings have, therefore, been watched so closely by the authorities, that just as they were about to depart for head-quarters at Slievenamon (which some of them purposed doing that very day), all their high-flown expectations of military rank and eternal glory were abruptly and most unexpectedly terminated by their most opportune arrest. The names are as follow:—James Crotty, alias Captain Crotty, Roscrea; James Baker, alias Captain Baker, with William Walsh, Henry Brackston, Edward Beahan, Andrew Beahan, Thomas Bergin, Richard Bergin, Richard Johnson, and John Sheehan, each holding the same rank in the rebel service, without having to abide the tedious process of promotion, or to purchase their commissions. After their capture the prisoners, together with the various arms, ammunition, and documents found in their possession, were conveyed to the Commissioners' office, Lower Castle yard, and an order drawn up by the Commissioners of Police, Colonel Brown and O'Ferrall, for their committal to Kilmainham, whither they were forthwith transmitted.

Warrants are out for other persons holding the rank of colonel, but as yet they have evaded justice.

Notwithstanding the vigilence of the police, considerable numbers of the club leaders have effected their escape from Dublin within the last few days to join the rebel encampment at Slievenamon.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT WEXFORD.

An extensive seizure of arms has been effected in Wexford. From discoveries daily coming to light, it is evident that the preparations for a sanguinary rebellion were on a much more extensive scale than even the Government could have been aware of; or else extreme measures for its repression would not have been delayed until this advanced season—the advent of the ripening of the harvest"—which was the time selected for a general rising all over Ireland. "Six weeks more," say the insurgents, "and our arrangements would have been completed."

ARREST OF DR. CANE.

KILKENNY.—Tuesday Morning.—Dr. Cane, the late Mayor of Kilkenny, and a prominent agitator, was arrested this morning at three o'clock, under the act for the Act for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and committed to prison. The 89th regiment, in light marching order, and the two troops of the 8th Hussars stationed here, were under arms at an early hour, in case their services should be required, but all is as quiet as the most peace-loving Quaker could desire. Other arrests were spoken of, and more troops expected.

SEARCH OF MR. O'BRIEN HOUSE.

The *Constitution* states that Cahirmoyle House (Mr. O'Brien residence) has been searched for another of the rebel leaders, Mr. O'Gorman, jun.; the pursuit is said to have been so hot that he escaped the police but by half an hour. He is reported to have had about 150 desperadoes with him, and a fierce resistance to his arrest is anticipated. The *Examiner* gives currency to an absurd report that Mr. O'Gorman had been shot dead in Tarbert.

Mr John Shea Lalor, of Cork, the gentleman who at Mallow, in 1843, would, whether the late Mr. O'Connell liked it or not, "die for Ireland," has addreased a letter to an officer of one of the (late) clubs, in the course of which he offers the following prudent advice: "We must retire for a while. To escape this sudden storm of tyranny we must, during its first burst and violence, bend before it. It cannot last, no more than can the hurricane. Once it has passed over our heads, Ireland will immediately regain her proper attitude. She will stand erect and uninjured; and with her strength unimpaired, she, in her turn, may hail her hour. Retreat and defeat are not synonymous. How often has the former been the antecedent of the most brilliant victories.

RUMOURED DEATH OF MR. R. O'GORMAN.

The *Cork Examiner* contains the following:—"A private letter was received in town this morning from Killarney, in which the writer says:—'I suppose, ere this, you have heard of the fate of poor O'Gorman. Two gentlemen have just arrived from Tarbert, who state that they have seen his remains at the police station-house.' We know the writer of the above to be one of the most respectable and intelligent merchants of this city.

"HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK.—The Limerick mail has just arrived. The coachman states that he has not heard a word of the matter. But a gentleman from Newcastle assures us that the police were a few days ago in active pursuit of Mr. O'Gorman at Cahirmoyle, near that town."

ATTACK ON THE POLICE BARRACKS AT THURLES.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says, writing under date of Tuesday evening:—I have just ascertained that the insurgents attacked the police barracks at Thurles last night, but were repulsed. Six of them were shot. A large constabulary force, a detachment of infantry, and one troop of hussars, have just started for that place.

ERECTION OF A BARRICADE AT KILLEMAULL.

The insurgents of this petty village attempted to prevent the passage of the troops one day last week under the following circumstances, as given in one of the local papers:—It appears that a party of the 8th Hussars were seen approaching the the town, in which Smith O'Brien, Dillon, and some others had taken up their quarters; the word "to turn out" was given, when most of the inhabitants—men and women—armed with every description of weapons—pikes, guns, pitchforks, sticks, &c.,—rushed out, and in less than ten minutes a barricade was erected across the road, at the entrance to the town, and mounted by the people, with J. B. Dillon, (it is said), at their head. On the advanced guard of the 8th coming up they rode back, and told their officer of the obstruction; he immediately came up with his party and demanded why his route had been interrupted? He was aked had he any orders to arrest Mr. O'Brien? He said that he had not; that he was only proceeding on his way, and had no orders to arrest any man; and that if he had he would do so. He was then asked to pledge his word to that effect, which he did. The barricade was then in part taken down and the party of dragoons was allowed to proceed unmolested. When leaving last night the army was still encamped in the field. Outposts and sentinels were placed around so as to prevent surprise. On my way here I saw nearly twenty signal fires blazing on the mountain of Slievenamon, which were shortly after seen by the country people all around, and by the time I reached Clonmel on all the mountains beyond it fires were burning.

In reference to the above, the *Evening Post* says:—"We have the best reason to know that the statement regarding the officer in command of the 8th Hussars is by no means correct. We understand that the officer required the immediate removal of the impediments placed on the road, and intimating that he would order the troops to fire upon those hindering their progress. The obstructions were at once taken away, and the Hussars passed on."

RUMOURED ESCAPE OF WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

MORE ARRESTS.

DUBLIN, August 3.—It is confidently affirmed by parties who feel the deepest interest in the fortunes of Mr. Smith O'Brien, that he has already succeeded in effecting his escape. How he accomplished this rumoured escape, or whither he has withdrawn, I could not ascertain. But his friends in Dublin are satisfied of his safety, and pronounce him beyond the reach of danger. This I give you on good authority.

[We hear from another source that a person answering in description to Mr. S. O'Brien, bereft of his whiskers, arrived at Bristol from the west on Sunday morning, travelled by the Great Western line to London, and arrived just in time to catch the Batavia steamer for Rotterdam, which place he reached—not exactly without a passport—but with one very much out of date. On being confr[illegible] with the authorities on this accou[illegible] positive owned at once that he was one [illegible]ish leaders.]

Reports of a con[illegible]ctory rumour are rife in Dublin. The a[illegible] of this morning, whose acc[illegible] is confirmed by the *Kilkenny Journ[illegible]*, states that Mr. O'Brien was some where in the county of Kilkenny, and was seen late on Sunday night in the company of two horsemen. Other accounts state that he had re[illegible] Scollogh Gap, in the county of [illegible] In fact, we are bewildered with [illegible]

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THE REBEL LEADERS.—Mr. Mackey, parish priest of Clonoulty, has gone to Dublin to offer the government a surrender of the Confederate leaders, provided their lives are spared. I shall probably be able to let you know in a postscript the result of the rev. gentleman's mission, as he is expected to return here by the half-past three o'clock down train. Father Mackey is the most influential and intelligent man among the Roman Catholic clergy of this district, and has, I believe, used every effort to dissuade the people from engaging in open rebellion. He made the proposition which has brought him to Dublin yesterday to Mr. Gore Jones, R.M., in this town, and by that gentleman's advice he proceeded at once to Dublin, to put himself in immediate communication with Mr. Redington and the Lord Lieutenant on the subject. I greatly doubt whether the government will accede to any proposal of the kind, and it is clear from the very statement of it that the insurgent leaders are reduced to desperate straits. Father Mackey's jurisdiction indicates the direction in which they lurk, and it is probable that, without any compromise or condition, they will soon fall into the hands of the authorities. It remains quite a mystery where Mr. O'Beien was in concealment for the last week which elapsed between his appearance in arms at Boulagh-common and his capture on Saturday evening. There is, however, the strongest reason to believe that his time has been spent within the lines which General Macdonald had drawn on all sides to cut off his escape,—probably in the neighbourhood of Urlingford, Johnstown, and Kilcoolie. He appears to have seen the Dragoons sent after him to Urlingford, and also the two camps at Ballingarry and Thurles. He knew that he must pass through some military outpost to get free, and therefore he adopted the route of Thurles, as the least dangerous and most direct route to Limerick and Clare. The rumours so industriously propagated to cover his retreat are now perfectly explained, and the respectability of the channels through which they were conveyed gives some further proof, if proof were wanting, of the deplorable amount of latent disaffection which exists in this country. Hence was it that he was reported to have been in the silver mines, in order to draw General Macdonald's moving column in that direction. Hence has originated the report that he had sailed from the Galway coast for America, and that the satisfaction of his relations at his safe escape was obvious in the expression of their faces. But the wary old General was not deceived. His instructions to every one were, "Look near at hand, be on your guard: all this lying makes me feel certain that he is not far off." And so it has turned out. It is said that when taken down by car from Bridewell to the railway station on Saturday night, and when he saw the streets deserted by the people, he expressed himself bitterly on the want of sympathy which they evinced towards him. "They see me a state prisoner, and there is not even an expression of sympathy. Very well, let things take their course; when I am hanged, and three or four of the other leaders are transported, Ireland will be quiet." These are remarkable words, and the future historian of this island may yet have to record that results showed them to be true.—*Times Correspondent, August* 10.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(From the Spectator, July 29.)

THE bill to suspend the right of *habeas corpus* in Ireland has passed in both Houses of Parliament without hinderance; the Commons passed it through all stages on Saturday, the Lords on Monday, and the Royal assent was given on Tuesday. This unhesitating promptitude signified the spirit with which the Representatives and rulers of the English people are prepared to encounter rebellion. The statements of Ministers, setting forth the grounds of the measures, were received by both houses as forms which it was very decorous to observe, but still merely forms: the part of the Ministerial speeches which was felt not to be supererogatory was that which accounted for the delay in advancing the measure—by the desire that the grounds for it should not only be in themselves unmistakeable, but also recognised by universal public opinion in this country. Sir R. Peel gave his fiat without any qualifying strictures on Ministers, even for the delay. Some dissentients of course were found. In the Commons, a few simple-minded persons did not see the ridiculousness of talking at such a time about "remedial measures"; and the amiable Mr Sharman Crawford formally put a sentiment of that sort in the form of an amendment, which was seconded by the amusing John Reynolds. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, too, vapoured about "separation." In the House of Lords, the Earl of Ellenborough could not resist the opportunity of making himself conspicuous by some untimely criticisms. In both Houses, however, these petty obstacles were overridden by an overwhelming and undivided majority. Cant and triviality were trampled down, as they always are in times of real action. The same good speed and peremptory advance which have marked the enactment ought to attend its execution.

The stern reality of this measure affords a striking contrast with the explosion of the Repeal humbug in Parliament this week. Mr. John O'Connell had kept the adjourned debate on his motions for months on the Notice-paper; and in spite of the taunts of Sir Benjamin Hall, it had been postponed from time to time, until it was pushed off till this impossible season. The duty of putting it off had been shifted from Member to Member in the mover's absence, until at last, on Wednesday, it fell to Mr. Maxwell Fox to adjourn it *sine die*. At that stage, of the thirty-seven Irish Repeal Members, only seven thought it worth their while to attend. And so the farce is over. Mr. Grattan selected the occasion to make a speech of sober manner but inflammatory insinuation, which the House ought not to have heard. In this country, indeed, excuses are made for Mr. Grattan; but in Ireland, where a lower standard of intellectual health prevails, he passes as "Tom Steele" did, for a person in possession of all the usual faculties, and therefore quite qualified to be followed as a leader. At such a time, in some way or other, the mouths of incendiaries, whether innocent or malignant, should be stopped.

Sir William Molesworth has succeeded in making his long announced motion on the expenditure and government of the Colonies. His speech was one of the ablest ever delivered in the House of Commons,—comprehensive in scope, clear in arrangement, close in texture, pregnant in illustrative facts. His theme was the existing system by which the colonies are managed: to which he applied one test—the advantages derived, in proportion to the natural resources of the colonies and the expenditure of the mother country. He separated the possessions, subject to the Colonial Office into two classes—the "colonies" which are valued as military posts, and the colonies properly so called; each class costing the mother country about two millions annually. With the cost he compared the use made of the colonies as outlets for emigration or markets for trade; he showed that to secure a favoured trade with the commercial colonies we pay at the enormous rate of 30 per cent. on the amount of the trade; and that we make no adequate use of the vast field for emigration. A large portion of the expense borne by the colonists themselves, amounting also to about four millions annually, consists in the high salaries maintained for the purposes of the political patronage enjoyed by the Imperial Government; the rate of expense being greatest in those colonies which have no representative institutions to check the outlay of public money. He did not propose to abandon any of our settlements—except the Falkland Islands—but to effect various reductions, which would save about £2,000,000 a year of direct Imperial outlay; to extend the utility of the colonies by extending colonisation; and to compensate them for performing the duties of self-defence by allowing them a much more ample share of self-government. It has been objected, that Sir William Molesworth took a view of colonial relations too purely utilitarian: but he had a right so to limit his view for the nonce, and to apply a test which a good system ought to stand. Perhaps he does share a common error in estimating the advantages which we derive from our colonies too exclusively by the balance of trade over cost; for it should be remembered, that even without any profit to the state in that distinct shape, the community derives advantage from the employment in the subsistence for very many of its individual members implied in all expenditure. But when Sir William showed that there is a far greater demand on our resources than there needs be, that we do not obtain all the returns for our money that we might, that bad management enhances the cost and waste by creating disaffection, and that the ratio of large cost and small profits might be inverted without sacrificing a single advantage, honorary or substantial, his argument, although utilitarian in form, truly embraces the whole round of the colonial question. In conclusion, he moved a resolution declaring the necessity of inquiry, with a view to reduced expenditure and better government.

Ministers—or rather, the Colonial Office—by the agency of Mr. Hawes, met this motion with an evasive assent: Mr. Hawes did not oppose it; he agreed with Sir William Molesworth's "principles," but pretended that Government is already acting just on the same principles. He admits the necessity of reform, but insists that there is reform already—in fact, that the system is excellent and most successful! This he endeavoured to make out by a speech of studied prevarication. Sir William Molesworth's speech, however, is too cogent to be quite so easily evaded; it has revived the interest in colonial affairs, and the unfinished discussion stands adjourned till Tuesday, the 8th of August. Mr. Hawes's speech has also created an unusual sensation; but the feelings very generally avowed are quite opposite to those of admiration or respect.

Mr. Charles Buller has introduced a measure to amend the levying of poor-rates, by substituting union charges for parochial charges in respect of removeable paupers, vagrants, and the cost of union establishments. The first of the three measures is embodied in Mr. Bodkin's Act, which expires and is to be renewed. Vagrants are properly chargeable on no particular parish, and the law which makes them so, encourages frauds and paltry squabbles in the endeavour to pass off tramping paupers from one parish to another. The advantages derivable from the union workhouse, negative as well as positive, do not at all correspond with the number of paupers belonging to the parishes severally; and therefore the present plan, which apportions the charge of each parish according to the number of paupers sent in by each some years back, is quite fallacious. Mr. Buller's bill effects very obvious improvements, as far as it goes. It is, however, a serious inroad on the system of parochial liability.

The announcement of the Ministerial plan in Ireland has been received with a conflict of signs and symptoms, of defiance and trepidation. The first report reached Dublin on Saturday, and the law itself on Wednesday. In that capital, and in the provinces as the news spread abroad, there was vast "sensation," but the overt acts of the excited people were not always proportionate to the show of excitement; in some places the announcement provoked declarations that the people *would* rise—some day; in others, the tumult took the shape of an impromptu disruption of the treasonable Clubs. The leaders, Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, and others, made a sudden movement into remoter districts; but whether to escape, or to levy war, did not at once appear. There was immense agitation, but nothing distinct. The Irish nation has not yet "risen," but it has killed one policeman.

These unequivocal phenomena were followed by a host of rumours, which at last came to a head in the seditious or stockjobbing fabrication that reached London on Thursday, with reports of open rebellion, military defeat and disaffection, on the border of Tipperary. The structure of these rumours bore internal marks of being framed by one hand, and by the evening the fraud was exposed in Parliament. At the same time, Ministers admitted that the district in question is in a very turbulent and dangerous state.

THE FLEET OFF IRELAND.—The naval force on the coast of Ireland consists of the following vessels:—St. Vincent, 120, Rear-Admiral Napier; Prince Regent, 92, Captain Martin; Bellerophon, 80, Captain Baynes; Blenheim, 55, Captain Chads; Amphion, 34, Captain Williams; Madagascar, Andromeda, and Andromache, 44-gun frigates, mounting only two guns each, as store ships; the Tweed, 18, Commander Lord F. Russell; the Helena, 16, Commander G. Smith; the Pilot, 16, Commander Lyons; the Frolic, 16, Commander Vansittart; the Crocodile, 22, Rear-Admiral Mackay's flag-ship; the Dragon, Birkenhead, Cyclops, Driver, and Stromboli, steam frigates; the Rifleman, Rhadamanthus, Shearwater, Alban, Bloodhound, Avon, and Zephyr, steamers of the transport class; and one or two tenders. The Blenheim, steam guard-ship, Captain Chads, left Cork on Sunday morning, under steam, against a strong south-west wind for the Shannon. The Rifleman and Trident had not then joined at Cove, but were anxiously looked for. The Alban having landed the marines of the line-of-battle ships at Waterford, returned to Cove on Sunday. The St. Vincent, Prince Regent, Bellerophon, Amphion, Crocodile, and Alban remained in Cork harbour on Monday. The Admiralty have very justly approved (by minute to the Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard) and commended the exertions made by the officers of the various departments of that arsenal, in the alacrity to equip the vessels selected from the advanced steam squadron for service in Ireland (Dragon, Cyclops, Driver, Virago, Birkenhead, &c.)—*Globe.*

DEATH OF AN ADMIRAL.—By the death of Admiral Robert Honeyman, which has been officially reported, the following promotions have taken place:—Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir Francis W. Austin, K.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief on the West India station, to be Admiral of the Blue, vice Honeyman. Rear-Admiral of the Red John Impey, to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Captain Thomas Gordon Falcon, to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Captain Falcon being Captain Superintendent of Pembroke Dock-yard, that appointment reverts to the Admiralty on his promotion. Admiral Honeyman was a lieutenant in Hotham's action in 1795, in which he was wounded; he was Captain of the Leda, frigate, and frequently engaged with the Boulogne flotilla in 1804 and 1805, and at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and in the expedition to the River Plate in 1806. He had not received any honorary distinctions at the hands of the government. Captain Falcon, who attains his flag on the above death, was a midshipman of the Sheerness in protecting the Scheldt in 1744; mate of the Venerable during the mutiny, and also at Camperdown in 1797; and of the Kent in the expedition to Holland in 1799. He was lieutenant of the Andromeda at the capture of the Danish and Swedish islands in 1801; lieutenant of the Leander at the capture of the Ville de Milan, and the recapture of the Cleopatra in 1805: senior lieutenant of the Leopard, in the action with the United States' frigate Chesapeake in 1807; lieutenant (and for some time senior) of the Barfleur, 74, in the Tagus, co-operating with the army in 1809—11; was captain of the Cyane, and captured 1815, in company with the Levant frigate, by the United States 44 gun frigate Constitution, after a long and highly honourable defence.—*Globe.*

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.—It is with the greatest pleasure we announce the speedy prospect of the voyage to Australia being shortened by one-half. On the 27th of August last we gave an outline of a project for extending to Sydney the line of steam communication which already exists from England to Singapore, and it now appears that an arrangement has been effected between the Government and the "India and Australia Mail Steam-packet Company" for its accomplishment. Mails, passengers, and packages, will be conveyed to Singapore, as at present, by the Peninsula and Oriental Company, and the vessels of the Australia Company will carry them on to Sydney. From England to Singapore the distance is 42 days, and from Singapore to Sydney 22 days, and thus the entire communication will occupy scarcely more than two months. The advantages of this measure to India, China, and the commerce of the Eastern Archipelago, can hardly be too highly estimated, while in its bearings at the present time on the mutual prosperity of England and Australia, it is likely to prove more important, and more in harmony with public opinion, than any other step which could have been devised.—*Times, August* 4.

Mr. G. C. Roberts, of London, aged 60, last week cut his arm first with a razor, then his throat, and afterwards leaped out of an upper window in his own house. His leg was fractured in two places, and he died shortly afterwards. The deceased held the sinecure office of the Queen's trumpeter, and had been fretting for some time, under the impression, that in consequence of the revolution in France, and the proceedings of the Chartists here, he should lose his office, and be brought to poverty.

ARMY.—99th foot, Francis Seymour Gaynor, gent., to be Ensign, vice Wright, who retires. 96th foot, Captain Edward Croker, from the 39th foot, to be Captain, vice Hugonin, who exchanges.

STATE OF TRADE, MANCHESTER.—The unsettled state of the weather during the whole of last week has had considerable influence on the market. Fears are beginning to be entertained as to the result of the harvest, and consequently there has not been much business transacted in houses connected with the home trade. Buyers are holding off to a considerable extent, and are likely to do so during the next fortnight, till the gathering in of the harvest shall enable them to form a more correct opinion as to the future state of our home trade. Towards the end of the week foreign houses were somewhat more busy. Yesterday there was a decidedly firm market, and manufacturers continue so well employed that there is no probability of a decrease in the rate of prices. All kinds of cloths, yarns, and twists fully maintain their former rates. There was not much business yesterday. Since the arrest of Smith O'Brien much anxiety with respect to Irish affairs has been removed, and it is hoped that there will soon be a brisker Irish trade. The active operations on the continent which have transpired within the week, and the uncertainty as to whether France will enter into the struggle, by which all Europe may be thrown into a state of war, still exercise a considerable influence on buyers. The return of the state of labour made up to yesterday shows a similar report as last week. There are two mills less on full time, one less on short time, and three more stopped. Altogether there are 103 more hands on full time, and 112 less on short time. The total number of hands employed last week was 39,220; this week, 49,211; working full time last week, 36,916; this week, 37,019; short time last week, 4,254; this week, 3,192.—*Times, August* 9.

THE POTATO CROP.—The principal cause of the recent rise in the value of wheat was undoubtedly the apprehension entertained in respect to potatoes, and we have consequently endeavoured to obtain as accurate information as to the real state of that crop as possible. To speak with certainty as to the extent of the probable loss by the disease is of course out of the question, but after diligent inquiry we have come to the conclusion that the alarm naturally caused on the first discovery of the disorder has occasioned the evil likely to result to be somewhat overrated. That a considerable proportion of the crop may be lost is, we fear, more than probable, but there are several redeeming circumstances. The breadth planted was great, the produce to the acre is generally admitted to be very large, the late, or main crop, if not wholly free, has as yet been but very partially attacked, and, lastly, the disorder does not appear to be spreading so rapidly as was the case in 1846, many fields which exhibited symptoms of the disease eight or ten days ago remaining in much the same state, the blight not having extended, and the plants which then appeared sound still wearing the same aspect. We are therefore induced to hope that the loss may not, after all, be so serious as at the first blush was anticipated.—*Mark-lane Express.*

DEATH OF MR. BAINES, OF LEEDS.—In our Saturday's publication we mentioned that Mr. M. T. Baines, M.P., had been released from his attention on the Dublin Election Committee, in consequence of the severe indisposition of his father, Mr. E. Baines, of Leeds. The illness of this highly-respected gentleman was of a more serious character than was generally supposed; and we yesterday learned from a gentleman who had just arrived from Leeds, that Mr. Baines expired early on Monday morning. The deceased was about 73 years of age. He was the architect of his own fortune, having by industry, energy, thrift, and ability, wrought up his way in the world from the position of a journeymen printer until he became one of the most prominent men in Leeds, and the representative of that town in three successive Parliaments. At the commencement of the present century he obtained possession of the *Leeds Mercury*, which, in his hands, gradually increased in popularity until it became one of the most widely circulated and profitable of provincial journals. Under the editorship and control of his sons the paper still retains its high position. Mr. Baines was the author of several works, one of which, *The History of the French War*, rapidly became very popular, and obtained a great sale. The deceased was highly respected by all who knew for his private qualities, and in his public capacity he so mingled suavity, kindness, and consideration, with firmness of principle, as to win the confidence and respect of his opponents.—*Manchester Examiner.*

EX GENERAL HEWITT.

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12 CASES WOOLLEN CLOTHS
2 Ditto tailors' trimmings
7 Ditto slops
13 Ditto bandannas and corahs
4 Ditto ribbons
10 Ditto silks
13 Ditto hats and caps
14 Cases and bales longcloths and shirtings
2 Bales counterpanes
2 Cases muslin
18 Ditto printed cottons
5 Ditto summer dresses
2 Bales ticking
5 Cases hosiery and gloves
1 Ditto crapes
1 Ditto parasols
2 Ditto linen drills
5 Bales carpeting
2 Ditto hearth rugs
2 Cases bonnets
1 Ditto dimity
8 Ditto millinery
3 Ditto moleskin
1 Ditto hair-seating
6 Ditto writing paper
5 Bales wrapping ditto
4 Ditto printing ditto
2 Cases saddlery
30 Casks ironmongery
3 Ditto patent shot
9 Rolls leads
100 Kegs white lead
100 Bags nails, &c., &c., &c.

GEORGE REES.

Sydney, November 14. 7598

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Tuesday, November* 14, 1848.

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